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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1872. NO. 193.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Conservative Ministry in England.

LONDON, April 22.—*The Daily News* of to-day states that it is possible before the close of next week the present Gladstone Cabinet will be dissolved, and succeeded by a Conservative Ministry, and that a general election for members of Parliament will take place during the latter part of the summer. The *News* also says it is certain that the Government will be defeated in the House of Commons when the division occurs on Fawcett's bill relative to the University of Dublin, which has been made a Cabinet question.

Two theories are now advanced concerning political predictions of interest this morning. One is that the Ministry will really resign if defeated on Fawcett's Dublin University bill. The other is that this announcement has been given out for the purpose of filling the liberal benches at the session to-night.

The announcement that a dissolution of the Ministry is possible has flattened the financial market.

England Should Refuse to Proceed in the Arbitration.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Times* this morning, in commenting on the Alabama claims difficulties, says: "Perhaps it is the policy of Grant to keep the case open until the reassemblage of the tribunal at Geneva. England, under the circumstances, should refuse to proceed in the arbitration if the American claims for indirect damages are withdrawn."

The *Times* urges Parliament to adopt the motion of Lord Russel, which he intends to introduce for an address to the crown, for the suspension of proceedings in the case of claims for consequential damages be withdrawn by America.

The Carlist Movement in Spain.

MADRID, April 22.—The Carlists have again commenced demonstrations against the Government, and are active in the Provinces of Toledo and Navarre, where bands under command of priests have appeared. Demonstrations in other portions of the kingdom are looked for. The Government authorities have arrested many persons in the cities of Madrid and Valladolid and elsewhere, whom they suspect of complicity in the Carlist movement.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 22.—A Rio Janeiro dispatch of the 2d says the royal mail steamer Boyne, having on board the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and the Duke of Saxe, left Rio early in the morning of March 31st, amid the firing of guns and ringing of bells. The city was richly decorated at night, and for three nights was universally illuminated. It is reported that the Emperor was looking very well, and had a comfortable voyage. The citizens of Rio Janeiro were delighted to see him.

ROME, April 22.—The Pope yesterday gave audience to two thousand citizens of Rome. His Holiness addressed his visitors, thanking them for their devotion to the Holy See, and reproached the Italian government and other powers for usurping the rights of the Church.

PARIS, April 22.—Count Von Arnim, the German Embassador to France, has deferred his departure from this city for Berlin.

LONDON, April 22.—The steamer Neva has been wrecked on the coast of the Island of Banca, in the Malay Archipelago. The crew and passengers were saved.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, April 22.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, has arrived.

CHRISTIANSOOD, April 22.—The steamship Humboldt, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 22, 5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of '67, 91¾; 5-20s, 10-40s, 89⅝.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes, 67f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton dull, middling uplands 11¼@11⅝d. Breadstuffs firmer; California white wheat 11s 10d@12s 2d; Western spring 11s 4d@11s 5d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 27s@27s 6d. Corn 28s@28s 3d.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872.

SENATE.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the tea and coffee bill or the North Carolina election case should be first considered, and finally the latter was taken up by a vote of 35 to 22. Mr. CAMERON moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. EDMUNDS then pressed the Senate in favor of giving the seat to Mr Abbott. Messrs. EDMUNDS and STOCKTON argued against the claims of Abbott.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a copy of the counter case of the United States against Great Britain.

Pending the action on the question, the Senate went into executive session, and then took a recess until 7:30 for the consideration of the postal code and for other business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart twenty millions of coin in the Treasury, and issue twenty-five millions of legal-tender notes to be placed in the hands of Assistant Treasurers at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, to be loaned by them on pledge of United States bonds under certain stipulations. The bill is entitled "An act to prevent contraction and expansion of the money market, and to give elasticity to the currency."

Mr. ELY introduced a bill to repeal the law which requires cigar manufacturers to give bonds.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the correspondence touching the claims for indirect damages against Great Britain.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing for admission to the floor of the House ex-members of Congress who do not declare on honor that they have no personal or private interest in any legislative measure before the House or any of the committees; the object being to exclude ex-members who are engaged in lobbying. Without disposing of the resolution the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Trials and Troubles of the Labor Reformers.

NEW YORK, April 22.—At the meeting of the delegations to the Columbus Labor Reform Convention from New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, held this morning, resolutions were adopted denouncing the vacillating course of the committee who were to tender the nominations to the nominees for President and Vice President. The committee, it seems, has not made the tender of nomination to Parker, who has been ready upon notification of the committee to present his views at length. It is said Parker indorses the platform entire, and would accept the nomination on condition that the National Democratic Convention indorses him. The above delegations refuse to send their representatives to the meeting of the National Executive Committee, which has been called by the chairman to meet in Cincinnati, April 27. They claim the whole action is a "sell," and say they will not lend themselves to it nor consider the action of the committee to be binding. Letters have been received from delegations of other States, and from the Presidents of the State Labor Unions of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, indorsing their course. The influential members of these delegations privately express the opinion that the whole labor reform movement, so far as the national ticket is concerned, will be quietly dropped out.

Virginians and the Cincinnati Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—A number of prominent Republicans, including several who took part in the Walker movement, are preparing to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1872.

IN SHORT.

The subscriptions to the fund for a monument to General George H. Thomas amount to nearly $10,000.

Fanny Hyde was admitted to bail this morning in the sum of $2,500.

A Rio Janeiro letter announces the death, in March 4th, of M. Nicholas Rodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation in Brazil. M. Rodisco was a native of America, and a brother of the Russian Consul General at New York.

A Montevideo letter says Professor Agassiz and party have passed there. The steamship's officer, who thought he had discovered an evil intent because they were filling their pockets with pieces of rock. All were taken to the guard-house, but soon released.

Arrived, the steamer Queen, from Liverpool.

The British Minister, Thornton, attends the annual dinner of St. George's Society to-morrow.

Charlton T. Lewis has retired from the management of the *Evening Post*, and is succeeded by Parke Godwin.

The Mozart Hall organization will be revived.

The operations at Hell Gate are suspended until July, and the expectation of completing the work by the removal of the rock are pondered until next week.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters included a harmonious session. B. F. Wallace, late chosen Secretary, *vice* Jas. M. Rankin, resigned.

Rev. Francis H. Vinton is dangerously ill of disease of the heart and dropsy.

The ten cent shinplaster is abolished by the European cables.

The Elias gang were to-day forbidden by the Superior Court selling watch movements in imitation of those of the American watch.

Death of Hon. R. D. Harrison, of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 22.—Hon. R. D. Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs for Ohio, died at his residence in this city at six o'clock this morning, after a illness of four weeks.

The first movement of grain on the lakes in season was the arrival of the barks Sunny Side and Sawyer at Erie, yesterday, with 72,000 bushels of corn from Chicago.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Chicago *Times* don't relish the efforts of the *Tribune* there in behalf of Trumbull. It is for Davis, and thinks those who don't see he is the man to nominate as the coalition candidate are "political idiots;" and the *Times* has a column of such like provocations for harmony.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "We are authorized to state that it is not Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, who signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention, published Friday. Mr. Armstrong is one of the early, and is one of the steadfast friends of Grant."

The "Liberals" of Pennsylvania have issued their call for Cincinnati—at last. Below we give the signers' names "just for the fun of the thing:"

David Barclay,
John M. Hickman,
W. W. Irwin,
R. S. White,
Charles B. Lee,
Thomas J. Power,
Jay Caldwell,
Samuel Evans,
H. K. Sutherland,
Caleb N. Needles,
Jonas M. Walker,
C. F. Ballinger,
B. T. Potter,
F. H. F. Jackson,
Wm. Painter,
Thomas Warnell,
W. H. Armstrong,
Charles Wistar,
Heinrich Weber,
Robert Morris,
Henry Cake.

M. B. Lowry,
A. K. McClure,
J. Bayard Wood,
A. W. Badger,
Charles Hower,
Theo. Herr,
J. M. Baver,
Wm. Polk Thomas,
Wm. M. Bull,
Jas. W. Cake,
W. W. Rutherford,
J. C. Bombager,
Jas. M. McClure,
J. R. Sypher,
Wm. L. Dennis,
S. Darlington,
Geo. D. Cheyney,
E. T. Chase,
Joshua Kames,
Daniel D. Dillinore.

Many will be disposed to doubt whether the above gentlemen possesses the ability to dismiss the Republican party in Pennsylvania or produce any material effect in the canvass. In connection with this subject we quote the following from the *Tribune's* Philadelphia letter:

Much apprehension is felt in Administration circles that Governor Curtin will join in the Liberal movement on his return. He will not be home until June, although his resignation has been in the State Department fully six weeks. He has made no public declaration of his purpose, but it is not at all probable that his intimate and trusted friends would go to Cincinnati without a well-grounded belief that he will be with them. Col. Slifer, Secretary of State under Gen. Curtin, will return from Europe in a few days, and his purpose to join in the Liberal movement is known. He spent the winter at Nice with Gov. Curtin.

The Pittsburgh *Post* backs water regarding the Cincinnati Convention, as follows: "The men who proposed the Cincinnati Convention, and have since worked it into shape, at no time declared against the Republican party. They revolted against Grant and the leaders in his administration. Finding the machinery too compact and perfect to defeat him in the regular and appointed manner, they resolved to hold a separate convention, and nominate approved Republicans, under the impression that the Democratic party would ask no questions, but surrender without striking a blow and march with a Republican leader and under a Republican flag. They seem to be satisfied that the encouragement a few leading Democrats gave the movement was sufficiently binding to organization—regarding the advertisements of the Government, and then presented the bill. Upon refusal to pay on the ground "not ordered" he attached the harp and several of the bass viols, and the company preferred rather than submit to such annoyance, paid blackmail.

A Campaign Against Desperadoes.

Secretary Delano, who is now absent in Indian Territory, telegraphed to the President to-day that it was necessary that military force should be used to clear the railroad line there from the presence of desperadoes and outlaws. He adds that the ruffians who accompany the progress of the Atlantic and Pacific and Missouri and Texas Road Roads are of the same character as those who gain much trouble while the Pacific Roads were being constructed.

An Important Financial Measure.

The bill which was introduced in the House to-day by Fernando Wood, for the gradual contraction of the currency, was prepared in New York by some of the most prominent bankers and business men of that city, after consultation with representatives from the same classes in other cities of the country. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to set apart of the coin on hand in the treasury at the passage of the act, twenty million dollars, and to issue in legal tender notes of denominations not less than one thousand dollars; a further sum of twenty-five million dollars, which forty-five million dollars shall be withdrawn from circulation and destroyed exclusively for the purposes hereinafter stated.

SECTION 2. The forty-five million dollars to be issued and reserved according to the first section of this act, shall be placed in the hands of Assistant Treasurers at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, to be loaned by them on pledge of United States bonds, under conditions and stipulations hereinafter stated, viz: New York, to loan ten millions, upon legal tender notes fifteen millions; to Chicago, coin two millions, legal tender notes five millions; to Philadelphia, coin two millions, legal tender notes three millions; to Boston, coin two millions, legal tender notes five millions.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Treasurers aforesaid to make loan of legal tender notes to the United States for any period not longer than one year, to any and all corporations or individuals upon pledge of bonds of the United States, to the extent of ninety per cent. of the par or face value of said bonds, and to charge as interest on said loan at the rate of not less than eight per cent. per annum, and to loan of the coin set apart for the purposes of this act to the United States for operations or individuals who may apply for the same on the pledge of bonds of the United States to the extent of eighty per cent. of the par or face value of said bonds: *provided*, that the difference between the market value of coin and a legal tender currency shall not be more than twelve per cent., and the Assistant Treasurer shall reduce his loans of coin on the bonds the *pro rata* difference.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago.

A few days since wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, inquiring whether iron imported and used in the construction of buildings in the burnt district prior to the passage of the Chicago relief bill was entitled to a repeal of the duties. The Secretary to-day decided that it was not; that the act explicitly declares that this repeal applies only to materials imported after the passage of the act and used in rebuilding the burnt district.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1872.

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AN INDIAN CHIEF'S ULTIMATUM.

Indian Superintendent Bedell telegraphs that there are about one thousand Indians there who are desirous of living with the whites, remain on a reservation, provided that supplies of clothing and blankets are furnished them. About one hundred lodges of Sans Arcs Indians are at the agency near Big Cheyenne river, under Spotted Eagle. During a council with Col. Stanley, Spotted Eagle objected to the building of the Pacific Railroad through his country, and said he would tear up the road and kill its builders. He declined rations, and said the Sioux were not authorized to speak for him or his tribe. Col. Stanley informed Spotted Eagle that the Pacific Railroad would be built, despite his opposition, and his threatened course would lead to the ruin of his tribe. Eagle admitted that, but said the driving away of the buffalo was death, and he would fight, know ing he would be beaten. Several chiefs spoke in the same defiant strain. Col. Stanley believes Spotted Eagle meant all he said, and that it will be necessary to send troops to the agency to have been overlooked by the authors of the British case in their enumeration of the acts of the Republican party which they regard as justifiable. The Tribunal will doubtless observe that those which Congress has enacted, and which are peculiar to the Missouri and Kansas, who will compliment him by presenting his name, and then coalesce with Trumbull. Trumbull will really have the strength of his own party in Illinois, but the issue will be made that he alone can carry Illinois in the election, and with the Brown combination, it is believed, he can carry enough States to secure the election. The Davis movement has lost ground within a few days, and Schurz says very confidently that he will not be nominated, which means that he thinks Trumbull will. The Democrats insist on Davis. Schurz and Grosvenor reply, he is not strong with the Republicans. The Democrats respond that they must have the most available man, and Davis is the available. Schurz says the candidates must be distinctively Republican in order to have strength with the Republicans, and that the Democrats must have the platform. Correspondence to this effect has been busy for more than a week past in daily conferences with Democratic members of Congress, discussing and adjusting the various matters of detail of the platform to unite and the general direction of the convention. The Democrats are divided into two parties in regard to this matter. First, a small party who will be satisfied with a concession in the platform, and not in the candidates. Second, the much larger party who insist, with the Chicago *Times*, that the concession must be in the candidates, and that the platform may be as general and meaningless as the Cincinnati managers choose to make it."

The Springfield *Republican*, whose face is turned toward Cincinnati, is not so blind that it cannot contemplate the prospect calmly, even critically. It says: "The great bulk of the Democratic party will accept fate, and the invitation, which the Cincinnati movement promises of division in the Republican party, to themselves divide between the two sections of their younger, victorious and more powerful rival. As representing opposition to the administration of General Grant, and giving promise of securing reform in the government, the majority of the Democrats, at least all the more intelligent and patriotic of them, will naturally follow the Cincinnati lead. But many will undoubtedly follow the temptations to the other side and vote for General Grant—more, we believe, than is now generally supposed by either section of the Republican leaders. Senator Morton, however, who is a pretty shrewd politician, estimates the portion of Democrats who will vote for General Grant to be one-third, and General Wilson, it will be observed, at the Grant meeting in New York, the other night, loudly boasted that Grant *would not answer Democratic votes than the Cincinnati ticket would Republican.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* stands responsible for the very latest sensation rumor, which is as follows: "A startling and incredible rumor breaks from the Capitol to-day, to the effect that General Grant will furnish a letter for the Cincinnati Convention, declining under any circumstances a renomination. The rumor has not gone far, but it gives rise to many theories. Some say he means it; that he has been induced, in view of the formidable opposition assumed by the proposition to hold a Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati, to withdraw his name from that convention for the sake of harmony. Others say he had no idea of the strength of the Cincinnati movement, and that under good advice he proposes to decline nominally as a sort of political diversion, to gain strength both for himself and his party, and to make assurance of his nomination doubly sure."

This is the way the Boston *Post* analyzes the Cincinnati decoction: "If Republicans who shall assemble at Cincinnati next month should feel it to be their duty to assume as the basis of their future action a determination to effect reforms the regular organization of their party neglects, and which the welfare of the country demands, and those who appreciate the propriety of such action, from Democratic and other parties, should unite with them in measures to accomplish their purpose, it would not make Republicans Democrats or Democrats Republicans. The old issues upon which those parties were founded would be ignored as not pertinent to the crisis. *The duty of the hour* would be observed by a union of all who were impressed with the necessity of the especial reforms sought, regardless of former associations, and without desertion of any principle that previously governed them. One part would not absorb the other, but each experience equal benefit from the realization of mutual desires."

Charles C. Stinson, of Montgomery county, late a State Senator, and a Republican of high rank, whose name was published as a delegate to the Cincinnati Liberal Convention, writes to the Norristown *Herald* saying that such use was without his knowledge or consent. The *State Journal* says that a majority of the names used in putting forth the Pennsylvania call to the Cincinnati Convention were used without authority from the owners.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cincinnati Convention Matters.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO JUDGE DAVIS.

Chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Committee.

A Military Campaign Against White Desperadoes.

An Important Financial Measure.

A Bill to Increase the Supply of Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872.

The Cincinnati Movement—Opposition to Judge Davis.

Inquiries in numerous directions among those at work here for the Cincinnati Convention, and who really represent much of its general strength, develope the fact that very strong opposition exists to the nomination of Judge Davis, and that with several prominent men it extends so far as to elicit declarations that the convention shall be broken up rather than accept Davis as the nominee. This kind of opposition comes chiefly from those of the cleanest Republican record. The main strength that Davis has in connection with the movement springs from the belief that the Democratic Convention will most readily accept him. In this connection it is known that the Democratic managers here have sent men into the South to pay the expenses of the delegates from that section to Cincinnati, who will vote for Davis. The weight of opinion against these most prominent in the movement here is that Davis cannot be nominated.

Chairmanship of Republican Congressional Committee.

There is considerable interest manifested here just now with respect to the Chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Committee, to take charge of the pending Presidential campaign. On the strict Republican side the influence of the "Liberal" movement is felt, and sympathizers in this direction are urging recognition. Among others who are now mentioned in this connection, are Senator Logan and Speaker Blaine. The latter has been urged in very influential quarters to take the position, but declines. He prefers to give his time to devoting his services to his own State during the fall. Logan has been approached in this connection, but he is uncertain even as to whether he would accept or not. Whoever the place may be finally tendered to, it is pretty certain that Zach. Chandler will not be retained for another term.

Theodore Thomas Blackmailed.

Theodore Thomas's Orchestra, during its late visit, experienced a purely Washington sensation. One of Stokes's assistants in his late frauds, who pretends to print a German newspaper here, copied Thomas's advertisements from a paper published in this city, according to the custom here in regard to all advertisements of the Government, and then presented the bill. Upon refusal to pay on the ground "not ordered" he attached the harp and several of the bass viols, and the company preferred rather than submit to such annoyance, paid blackmail.

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THE MAN INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Will be paid on and after the 25th instant without rebate.

THE VETO POWER.

The President has prepared another veto, returning to the House without signature the bill granting a pension to Richard P. Crawford, for the reason that Crawford is now drawing a pension as a soldier, the wound on account of which he was discharged, and which he received before his promotion to a lieutenancy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A woman named Maber, residing at Green Bush, N. Y., was struck down and had her neck broken on Sunday evening in attempting to stop a fight between her two sons. Joseph, the alleged matricide, fled.

The application to the Supreme Court of Missouri for a mandamus to compel the State Sinking Fund Commissioners to pay certain State bonds in coin was refused yesterday, the Court deciding that it could not go behind the action of the Legislature in ordering the payment of said bonds in currency. At the same time it expressed the opinion that the State by so doing failed to meet its obligations.

INDIRECT DAMAGES.

The American Counter Case

To be Presented to the Geneva Board.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President to-day transmitted for the information of the Senate a copy of the counter case of the United States in the matter of arbitration at Geneva, as follows:

The fourth article of the treaty of Washington permits each party, within four months after the delivery of its case, to deliver the duplicate to the arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence presented by the other party. Availing themselves of this right, the United States present this as their counter case, together with additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence submitted by Her Majesty's Government. In laying this counter case before the Tribunal of Arbitration, they deem it proper to premise that they do not consider it within the province of this paper to discuss all the propositions within the British case, which they regard as justly disputable or requiring argumentative discussion. So far as the positions taken by Her Majesty's Government in the case may vary from those which the United States had the honor to lay before the tribunal in their case, they respectfully refer to that document for an expression of views which they regard as supported by sound principles of reason and by the acquiescence of other powers, and by writings of publicists of authority. So far, too, as the considerations of questions of fact raised between the parties in their respective cases, and supporting evidence on either side, a mere renewal of the contestation on the counter case would be superfluous. The United States therefore refer to their views and estimates of the contested matters of fact, in the confidence that the same will be met in accordance with the spirit of the treaty and in the convenience of the tribunal thus to reserve for the counsel for the respective governments and agents of the two nations, so far as they shall prove important in their bearing on the substantial controversy between the parties in agreement, which will be prepared by them, and the arguments which they may respectively make and in such oral arguments, if any, as the tribunal may express a wish to hear.

Reserving, therefore, their rights and freedom of their counsel in these respects, they ask the attention of the Tribunal to the following observations on some of the main points of difference between the case and other matter submitted on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and the case submitted on the part of the United States. Certain errors of sense which run through the case of Her Majesty's Government, when carefully analyzed, appear to be mainly due to the fact that the following considerations have been overlooked by the authors of the British case in their enumeration of the acts of the British Government alleged to be inconsistent with the duties of neutrality. It seems therefore to be impossible to impute to the United States any consequences of responsibility for the conduct of the insurgents in the late civil war, which are not fairly chargeable to the same principles.

First. The exhibitions of British subjects only are made against the conduct of the Alabama and, on the contrary, makes all enlistments within neutral ground thus unlawful, except naval enlistments for the war, and all augmentations of force on the dock of the vessel at the time of her original equipment in such service.

Second. Its executive and judicial construction, the words "equip, fit out and furnish" have a much broader meaning than the words "build and arm" as the United States have explained in their case.

Third. The fifth and eleventh sections of the British act, and all the special knowledge and powers of search and seizure given to certain officers, are admitted not to be in the United States act, and is also admitted to be clauses not known to the municipal law of the United States.

Fourth. The 29th section of the United States act is one which, in the light of the history of the practical operation of which is explained in the case of the United States, is regarded by the United States as enacting by implication the general law for the protection of the violations of neutrality.

Fifth. The British case seems to concede that the belligerent who has wronged a neutral by violating its sovereignty, and by forcing it to take part indirectly in the war, by withdrawing from the consequences of such violation the commission without the jurisdiction of an armed vessel which has been illegally built within its jurisdiction, deprive the neutral of the right of raising cognizance of the original offense, and that the only remedy for the case supposed will be lost by the mere act of offending a belligerent.

Second. It appears to claim for vessels of a foreign grade and character, and under their own national jurisdiction which should be accorded, if at all, only to vessels duly commissioned as ships of war, and it further claims for vessels of light draught, to which powers political representations can be made in case of violations of neutral sovereignty, and if proved, punished promptly and effectually, to exclude armed vessels from national ports. (1 Phill. Int. Law, 3d ed., 451.) The British case ascribes "due diligence" in a manner inconsistent with the principles of law well established on the municipal law of the United States, and which the United States do not admit.

Seventh. The remark on pages 26, 27 and 28, regarding the manner in which the United States have at different times performed the duties of a neutral power, is wanting in point. Portugal and other powers stated, made without reply into the case of Her Majesty's Government, any reproach on the Government or people of the United States; they are, however, apparently introduced for the purpose of refuting the charge that the United States at some one of these periods did fail to use due diligence for the suppression of hostile expeditions from their shores which ought to have been exercised, and which is required by the rules of the treaty of Washington, the United States would regard such imputation as a reproach, however intended by its authors.

Eighth. It is not admitted by the Arbitrators to examine further evidence on these points, which have been submitted for the consideration of the Tribunal. It is only necessary, perhaps it is not too much to say that it is possible, the arbitrators may derive from this statement the impression that all official representations of Mr. Adams in respect to these four vessels were expressly based on evidence offered him in support of alleged violations of municipal law. The United States call attention to this, feeling confident that Her Majesty's Government will by no means confide a construction of its language which is so little in accordance with the facts.

Part fifth of the British case is entitled, "Statement of facts relative to the Florida." The evidence in support of this part of the case is to be found in volume 1 of the appendix, between pages 1 and 165 inclusive. There are few discussions of the facts presented in the British case; on the contrary, the evidence furnished by Her Majesty's government sustains the allegations in the American case, that the Florida was originally built and armed in a British port, which it had a right to demand the performance of by those officials as duties which they owed; that after leaving that port she was met by a British vessel of war, which had every right to demand the performance of those duties which she owed; that she was permitted to enter the port of Nassau, and there to be dismantled, and that she was thus dismantled, would seem to be the most favorable one, there being already in that port a vessel of the British government fit for the service. The statement in the former sense. Without adopting that sense to be found in the case, the United States must even should such obligations not be disputed, call attention to the fact that the responsibility of Great Britain for the breaking up and equipment of vessels within its jurisdiction, in violation of its municipal law, is not affected by the fact that the vessel was originally built for the service of a belligerent.

Ninth. The United States are at a loss to understand what reference is intended by the words on page 28, "It is needless to refer particularly to more recent instances of vessels fitted out in ports of the United States," and that "the case of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and the Shenandoah. The claims growing out of the acts of these vessels named in the American case are distinguished by the United States from claims within the terms of the treaty. They form part of the claims presented by the United States. They are enumerated in the fourth of the series of five volumes printed by order of the Senate of the United States, and known as the documents, correspondence and evidence submitted with the case of the United States. These volumes, when cited, are referred to in the case appended "the claims of the United States against Great Britain." Copies of the documents referred to were in the library of the Foreign Office at London before Her Majesty's High Commission received their copy. They were also in the State Department without impropriety that under the same ground "not ordered" he attached the harp and several of the bass viols, and the company preceded the conclusion of the treaty. The United States, therefore, cannot admit that its government denied the right to commission privateers from ports of the United States, from the provisions of the treaty of Washington permits each party, within four months after the delivery of its case, to deliver the duplicate to the arbitrators, and to the agent of the other party a counter case and additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence presented by the other party. Availing themselves of this right, the United States present this as their counter case, together with additional documents, correspondence and evidence in reply to the case, documents, correspondence and evidence submitted by Her Majesty's Government. In laying this counter case before the Tribunal of Arbitration, they deem it proper to premise that they do not consider it within the province of this paper to discuss all the propositions within the British case, which they regard as justly disputable or requiring argumentative discussion. So far as the positions taken by Her Majesty's Government in the case may vary from those which the United States had the honor to lay before the tribunal in their case, they respectfully refer to that document for an expression of views which they regard as supported by sound principles of reason and by the acquiescence of other powers, and by writings of publicists of authority. So far, too, as the considerations of questions of fact raised between the parties in their respective cases, and supporting evidence on either side, a mere renewal of the contestation on the counter case would be superfluous. The United States therefore refer to their views and estimates of the contested matters of fact, in the confidence that the same will be met in accordance with the spirit of the treaty and in the convenience of the tribunal thus to reserve for the counsel for the respective governments and agents of the two nations, so far as they shall prove important in their bearing on the substantial controversy between the parties in agreement, which will be prepared by them, and the arguments which they may respectively make and in such oral arguments, if any, as the tribunal may express a wish to hear.

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Sixth. It overlooks the obligations of a neutralized power to municipal laws when the powers conferred by such law prove inadequate for the performance of international duties. In this view the many statements in the British case as to actual internal distribution of powers in Her Majesty's government, though interesting, are irrevelant in discussing its external obligations.

The British case proposes that the liability of

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1872.

THE report which connected THOMAS M MARSHALL, Esq. with the Cincinnati convention is without foundation. That gentleman has never entertained any intention of going to the convention, and has no sympathy with the movement. His name with others has been used without authority.

ANOTHER General Amnesty bill is, it is said, in course of preparation by the House Judiciary Committee, which will probably be presented during the present week. Not a single word of debate need be devoted to the measure, when presented for action. The House will, it is likely, pass it without demur; now let us see how many Senators there are who, while professing the utmost anxiety for the success of the nominee of the Philadelphia convention, will by voting against the bill furnish all the aid and comfort they can to the opposition. There has been too much of this sort of unwisdom; and it is every way important that an amnesty measure of the most liberal character should be passed before the adjournment of Congress, now but three or four weeks distant at the farthest.

FRANK BLAIR writes that it is "policy to defer the Democratic Convention till after the Cincinnati Convention." And Mr. BELMONT has accordingly appointed a meeting of the Democratic National Committee for the 8th day of May, a week after the Cincinnati meeting. The object of the Democratic leaders is to obtain possession of the Government through fraud, despairing of being able to do it openly. If, after it was certain that the Southern Confederacy could not succeed with LEE at the head of the rebel armies, it had been proposed to put in his place a willing Union General who hated GRANT, what would have been the only inference? Any other than that in case GRANT was beaten it would be an out-and-out rebel victory, and the consequences the same as though LEE had commanded?

THE New York *World* should have a greater regard for the known truth of things than to say, as it does, that "more than fifteen hundred factories of different kinds are maintained in Pittsburgh, Pa., at the expense of the unprotected millions throughout the Union." That our swart and busy city has over this number of manufactories of various kinds is true, but that they are "maintained" in any such sense as that which the *World* asserts, is not at all true. With much greater propriety might it be stated that the *World* is maintained at the expense of the prejudiced or ignorant persons among whom it circulates, since—while our factories, prosperous as they are, give every purchaser his full money's worth—it is more than doubtful whether this can at all be said of the *World*, particularly when it promulgates such stale sophistries as the above.

THEODORE TILTON is emotional and sympathetic rather than logical and analytical, but he is very seldom so inconsequential as when, in his *Golden Age*, he asks the question what, if GRANT carries the Philadelphia Convention by cash this year—is to prevent him from carrying the country by cannon four years hence? Aside from the baselessness of the implied charge that the President is employing his official power and patronage to secure his renomination, it no more follows that his election for another term would beget in him the usurping tendency which Mr. TILTON professes to fear, than that the peculiar views and theories of his critic upon certain important social questions of the time presupposes that four years hence they will by their natural drift and current have carried him beyond the pale of those healthy domestic ties and hearthstone affections which now hedge him in. Not until he finds himself practically gravitating toward the bogs of WOODHULLISM will his illustration possess the slightest significance, and it is not likely to do so even then.

SAYS the New York *Express*, in a clipped paragraph relating to the agricultural resources and products of the country:

"In 1866 we imported 76,250,000 pounds of rice, and raised 20,118,600 pounds. The best quality then retailed for 13½c per pound. In 1871 our home production had raised to 92,000,000 pounds, and the price of the best quality had fallen to 9c per pound."

Can any more forcible illustration of the tendency of a protective tariff to bring about an ultimate reduction in the prices of the various protected commodities be anywhere adduced, than the paragraph quoted above? And yet the *Express*, and free trade journals generally, profess to believe that the imposition of a protective tariff, instead of stimulating the industrial activities of the country, operates to the disadvantage of everybody except a few manufacturers. That which is true of rice is true also of almost every other product affected by the tariff, so far as increased production is concerned. Values keep up, it is true, but that is because the demand is so greatly in excess of the supply. Yet when the diversified manufacturing industries which protection creates and fosters shall have expanded into something like full dimensions, a corresponding reduction in the cost of their products will naturally and necessarily come to pass. Make haste slowly, therefore, Messrs. Freetraders, and meanwhile do not obstinately shut your eyes to the convincing facts and circumstances which surround you on every hand.

THE most entertaining reading of the season—to those who admire consecutiveness and consistency of thought—is furnished in the columns of that portion of the Democratic press which hangs its hopes of party success upon the Cincinnati Convention. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for instance, suggests three simple planks for the platform—"First, beat GRANT; second, beat GRANT; third, beat GRANT." So, a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whom the editor vouches for as one of the most experienced of political observers, a Democrat of life-long standing, and who holds an unquestioned position in his party, writes to that paper that in his opinion the true policy is for the "outs to organize against the ins," that nobody should be repelled, but that the doors should be thrown open to their widest extent and "all the opponents of GRANT invited to enter in." In an exactly similar vein the Washington correspondent of the said New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that the Cincinnati Convention should make its nominations "after such a rule that everybody who opposes GRANT will be satisfied, and every hostile element of strength be centered against him." Last, but not least—more frank-worded but not more sincere—comes the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian*, whose editor is a whilom correspondent of HORACE GREELEY, declaring itself "willing to stand on the brink of hell, ankle deep in sulphurous slime, and shake hands with the Devil to beat GRANT." What better illustration could be given of the wonderful unanimity and harmony pervading the opposition? And what an inspiring spectacle for a lover of his country to gaze upon, and how calculated to appeal to the most patriotic motives and affections of thoughtful and reflective voters everywhere—PAT DONAN and the Democracy shaking hands with the Devil, and HORACE GREELEY and the Liberal Republicans shaking hands with PAT DONAN, in proof and attestation of their fidelity to the object for which they had leagued together. What is DARWIN'S "Descent of Man" to such a descent as this?

HORACE GREELEY has addressed a letter to the Louisiana State Superintendent of Education concerning the present duty of the colored men of the South. He thinks they will be benefited by and should sympathize with the Cincinnati Convention, "because it tends to free them from the odium of complicity with the villainies and robberies which have been perpetrated in the abused name of Republicanism during the past five or six years" in the reconstructed States. There is but little to be said, perhaps, in favor of the carpet-bag governments of those States, but the colored people will probably prefer to wait and see the outcome of the Liberal movement before sympathizing with it to any perceptible extent. A movement which appears to be so enthusiastically advocated and so largely engineered by the life-long enemies of the colored race—by men who fought against their emancipation, enfranchisement and civil status every step of the way—is not likely to create much sympathy among them until they know somewhat fully what it means. The Cincinnati movement may, as Mr. GREELEY says, be "a deadly fend with robbers and their evil deeds," but it is very doubtful whether the offensive and defensive alliance which it at present contemplates with the fighting rebels of the South and the brawling copperheads of the North, is exactly the way to make the colored people believe it. Did the South steal nothing during the war? Or are ships and dock-yards, arsenals, treasure and implements of war, not to be counted? If things are to be called by their right names—and they ought to be—let the rate be made general. Is it likely the colored people have yet forgotten the "black law" legislation which followed the close of the rebellion—or for that matter the rebellion itself and the vast system of "robbery and evil deeds" which led to it and to the multitudinous horrors which accompanied it and sprang out of it? It is to be hoped everybody may forget all these bitter things as soon as possible; but Mr. GREELEY'S proposition that the colored people should take the Cincinnati movement on trust while it is coquetting for favor with the very spirit of LEGREE, is not calculated to make them do it.

COL. JAMES M. COOPER ON THE TARIFF.

Col. JAMES M. COOPER, of this city, President of the American Steel Association, whose recent letter to Mr. ATKINSON respecting that important branch of national industry was printed in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, has, it seems, convinced the Washington correspondent of so ultra a free trade paper as the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that his position with regard to the tariff on steel carries with it the elements of fairness "so far as a demand for any tariff can be fair." In the course of a late conversation with the correspondent, Mr. COOPER is reported to have conceded the duty provided in the majority bill on steel, on condition that the classification should so be changed as to make the lowest rate of duty apply to all steel valued at five cents instead of seven cents and under. This duty, as provided in the majority bill, is as follows:

On steel in ingots, bars, coils, sheets and steel wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound or less, one and one-half cents per pound; valued at above seven cents and not above eleven cents per pound, three cents per pound; valued at above eleven cents per pound, four cents per pound.

When asked by the correspondent what the steel manufacturers proposed to do about it, Mr. COOPER is reported to have replied:

"Sir, as you understand, the present law is very unjust. That is a very considerable reduction, proposed as against our interest. But you will be surprised perhaps when I tell you that if instead of saying 'valued at 7 cents per pound' they say 'valued at 5 cents per pound,' we will advocate its passage. I have asked Judge Kelley to try to compromise on that, and I do not think anybody will object to my proposition."

This response took his querist utterly aback; for, he very ingenuously admits, "A very high protectionist ready to advocate a reduction of duty on his own manufactures was something I had not bargained for." The further explanation of Mr. COOPER that undervaluations of crucible steel to a lower grade than is covered by a somewhat similar classification in the present law, prevents their competition, while this, which contemplates a reduction of duty on the present basis, would actually not reduce it, because a few manufacturers who do the undervaluation would, by specific tendency of the new paragraph, be obliged to pay more duty than they now pay, while the honest importer would get his goods for less than at present, is the point which struck the correspondent for its remarkable "fairness."

We are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. COOPER, in which, after referring to the foregoing conversation, he proceeds to say:

"I went further, and also claimed that the next class should be valued at five and not above nine cents, instead of eleven, and that all above nine cents should pay four cents per pound duty. These rates, I am satisfied, will protect us from undervaluations and exclude all crucible or cast steel from being smuggled into the lowest class, as much of it is under the present classification. The duties on steel would then stand as follows, viz:

"On all steel (except Bessemer) valued at five cents and under, 1¾ cents per pound duty.

"On steel valued at 5 cents and not over 9 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound duty.

"On all steel valued at above 9 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound duty.

"These rates, under my classification, I think will be satisfactory to the steel makers of the United States, as a measure of protection from undervaluation."

A LATE report of an English missionary society, which has for its object the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, has called forth a good deal of comment from the press. According to this report, during 1871 two agents or missionaries of the society having devoted their whole time to work among the Jews, thirteen Israelites were induced to exchange the religion of MOSES for that of CHRIST. The use of the word exchange here was quite involuntary, and therefore not chosen for offense. Dividing the total expenditure of the society during the year named by thirteen, we get the result that each of these conversions was effected at an expense of four thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars. The officers of the society, admitting that the cost seems great, meet all objections with the remark that "the rescue of a single soul from perdition is not too dearly purchased at the price of the whole world." One paper declares the statement "most comical in its failure to recognize the fitness of proportion between means and end." Another journalist with the utmost gravity, or rather dignity of speech and power of logic, argues at length the impolicy of selecting so barren a field for missionary work. The soul, he says, is just as valuable as another, true spiritual economy enjoins the choice of any other people rather than the Jews for such labors. Still another editor enters into a mathematical calculation of the probable cost of converting all the Jews at the rate found necessary by the London Society. Probably not one of these critics fully gets at the point of view from which the members of the London Society look at the enterprise in which they are engaged. While allowing that the soul of a Jew is no better in the sight of God than the soul of a Gentile, they may hold on what seems to them Divine authority, that in the economy of Providence the conversion of the Jews must precede the conversion of the heathen world on a large scale, and hence may think it good theology as well as good stewardship of sacred funds, to lay them out as they are doing, even though every christianized Israelite should cost them fifty times four thousand pounds. In paying them for the conversion of the Jews they may believe that they are really procuring the conversion of the pagan Gentiles in the cheapest way. Then, again, the members of this society no doubt fully expect, and believe, that when once fairly begun, the work of Jewish conversion will proceed with much cheaper rates. Sir JAMES MCINTOSH, somewhere in his journal, confesses his surprise on discovering how *rational* the schemes and methods of the so-called enthusiasts really appear, when candidly examined, a truth which many of our able editors have yet to discover.

IN the department of historical rectification or criticism the latest sensation is an attempt to show that General WASHINGTON was not a native of the Western continent but was born in the English county of Berks. The first argument is the alleged absence of the name of WASHINGTON from all the baptismal and parish registers which have been examined for the purpose of finding it, so that there is not a trace of written contemporary evidence of the birth of the Father of his country on this side of the Atlantic. Some hearsay indications of his birth in England are also cited, among others the statement of a Mr. GEORGE FIELD, who owned a picture of WASHINGTON'S mother which, it is claimed, was painted in England. To this picture Mr. FIELD'S attention was first drawn by an English relative of the WASHINGTON family, who, remarked that her aunt, MRS. WASHINGTON, before her departure for America had taken leave of her with her son GEORGE in her arms. Of course this interview of Mr. FIELD with the English niece of MRS. WASHINGTON took place a good many years ago, and the tradition of it has probably become mixed. The fact that WASHINGTON'S American birth was universally believed in by his contemporaries is not easily set aside as proof of his American nativity. Considering the sort of people who had charge of the parish registers in old Virginia, it is not difficult to account for neglect in single cases. The American Historical Record is responsible for this attempt to make out WASHINGTON of English birth.

WE HAVE already spoken of the application to Congress for a further extension of the Wilson Sewing Machine "feed" patent, in which the principal sewing machine companies of the country have a common interest. The House Committee on Patents have, after duly considering the evidence and arguments adduced by the companies, reported adversely upon the extension, and it is to be hoped that the Senate Committee, which, it is understood, will report during the present week, may return a similar answer. It is the "Song of the Shirt" against the clamor of a powerful monopoly which has been enjoyed to the full term provided for by law, and which within that period has amassed enormous wealth. It has been shown that last year the combined companies interested in the patent reaped a profit of upwards of eighteen millions of dollars, their aggregate sales having amounted to $22,333,935, while the actual cost of the machines was but $4,123,888. It is further stated that the machines which cost the purchaser sixty-five dollars each, can be manufactured for from twelve to eighteen dollars, and it is certain that the same companies sell the same machines in Europe at one-half the price charged here. This is a matter in which every family—especially every poor family—in the country is interested. Many a friendless girl will be enabled to obtain the means of earning a good livelihood if the extension is refused, who is unable to do so now in consequence of the outlay required for the purchase of the machines. It is right and proper that inventors and manufacturers should be liberally remunerated, but the claims of these companies to a further extension on the grounds of insufficient recompense in the past cannot for a moment be maintained. Let Congress cheapen the poor woman's breadwinner.

There has lately been a very general revision of the previous estimates of the cotton crop of the growth of 1871. Instead of three and a half millions of bales, as had been confidently expected by some, it now looks as though the crop would fall below three millions. In view of which the price keeps remarkably steady at a point a little rising fifty per cent. above the corresponding period last year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The colored men of Georgia are demanding the admission of colored students into the State University on the ground that the college received the land scrip granted by Congress for agricultural colleges, and that the benefits of that grant were intended for all the citizens of a State. It is to be hoped that the Georgia delegates to the Cincinnati Convention may report a resolution seconding the demand, since the principle is not sectional but national. Toombs might perhaps volunteer to do it.

How disastrously the Cuban war is effecting its commerce is shown from the fact that the exportation of sugar from Cuba was in 1871, 904,587 boxes less than in 1870, and of molasses 99,903 hogsheads, a reduction of thirty per cent. The value of the export in 1870 was $71,000,360, and in 1871 it was $53,762,175. The war has now lasted three years, and as it proceeds there is a still wider devastation and greater ruin of estates.

Indianapolis has passed an ordinance prohibiting locomotives from whistling within the city boundaries. Some other cities might profitably follow suit.

Some idea of the importance of our lumber interests may be obtained from the fact that there was cut and banked during the winter in the Wisconsin lumber regions alone, two hundred and six million feet of timber, to produce which required the labor of 3,500 men, 1,000 horses and 250 oxen, besides the men and teams engaged in hauling supplies to the camps for the use of the men, and the teams engaged in the actual work of cutting the logs.

A writer in a New York paper suggests the idea of spring and autumn flower shows being held in the Central Park on the same scale and conducted in the same way as those in the parks of London and other European cities. The suggestion is a good one, and might with much pleasure and advantage be carried out in all the principal cities of the country, our own included.

The female students of Michigan University have organized a boat club, and propose competing with the Harvard, Yale, and other colleges crews in the races this summer. They probably count on their winning ways for success.

Wisconsin papers are alarmed about the hop crop. Old hops are scarce and infested with vermin, and the new crop does not promise well. Brewers are paying high rates, and cannot get more than half the quantity they want. Now the question is whether lager will be likely to appreciate in price or—water?

Chicago is elevated over the fact that her new elevators will have a capacity larger by one million bushels than before the fire.

A letter from Ireland was recently received at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, bearing the following superscription: "Patrick Flynn, works in the mill of the same name of the steamer that sunk the Alabama; I forget the name, United States of America." It reached the right man.

PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* furnishes the following dish of gossip: The daughter of Baron Gerolt, ex-Minister from Germany to the United States, took the veil a week ago in a Washington convent, adopting the name of Sister Mary Angela. The cause assigned is the usual one, disappointment in love. This event revived the talk about Baron Gerolt's recall a year ago. A gentleman in this city possesses positive proof from an officer in the civil service in Prussia, that the recall was the result of the machinations and representations of Mr. Bancroft, at Berlin, provoked by the representations of his nephew, Bancroft Davis, in the State Department at Washington. It seems that Bancroft Davis had been snubbed by Baron Gerolt when endeavoring to entangle the latter in regard to French affairs, so the Assistant Secretary of State wrote his uncle that Baron Gerolt had made himself obnoxious here by his partisan violence in regard to the war between France and Prussia. So far from this being true, at the beginning of the first excitement about the war, when M. Paradol committed suicide, the Misses Gerolt carried flowers to deck his coffin. To further prove that there was no personal antagonism between the French and Prussian legations here, when subscriptions were made for the testimonial sent a few months since to Baron Gerolt, the ladies-in-waiting of the French legation contributed. A letter was at that time received from Mr. Seward, who, for eight years, when Secretary of State, had been brought in contact with Baron Gerolt, in which he pays a high tribute to him. His recall was a matter of great regret here. He had been in Washington twenty-six years, and had greatly endeared himself to many of our citizens. That his own Government regrets the course pursued in recalling him is shown by the dignities lately conferred upon him, that of Privy Councillor with the title of "Excellency." We don't have so many estimable foreigners sent to our country that we should be hasty in getting rid of those we have. The new German Minister is spoken of as having a single fault. He has a difficulty in leaving a dinner table. The young *attaches* of the various legations who are the idols of most of the Washington belles are oftentimes a precious lot to be received into good society. Two years ago there was one here who made quite a dash, yet did not hesitate to say that he was obliged to leave his own country because of his gambling debts, and furthermore because of a duel in which he had killed his antagonist. Some of the Washington girls make it a practice to run mad after the foreigners, and those who are worth anything are quickly spoiled. Lady Thornton is said to have observed of certain young attachees to the British legation that they were very clever young men when they arrived, not three months since, but the girls had been so attentive to them that they were of no account now. The town being full of investigations, a gentleman asked, to-day, of a society lady what effect a certain investigation had had on the social standing of a certain official. By way of reply she laughed and then said.

"What effect does any accusation have on anybody in Washington, so long as the accused chooses to maintain a bold front?"

This is eminently true. Whether it is that accusations are so constantly brought against all public men that we are hardened to them, or whether it is that we know better than to go beneath the surface about most people seen in Washington society, I cannot say; but, certain it is, that a man may have the worst possible record, and a woman have the worst believed, of her and yet be everywhere received and even sought after if the naughty man or woman desires society. A scandal is repeated here as elsewhere, but as a rule not aloud, because the scandalized are in a position to give the first cut should a breath of the gossip reach them.

The same writer, further on, has the following to say about "romantic matches," a part of which possesses a local interest: Miss Riggs, daughter of the noted Washington banker, went to Europe to meet her fiance, M. de Geoffroy, French Ambassador to China, and there married him. It seems he could not come here without sacrificing to a great extent his diplomatic prospects, why is not stated, but he could not obtain a leave to come, and he could to go to Europe. There at the house of a relative or intimate friend Miss Riggs met him and was married. Miss Riggs crossed the ocean three times in the course of six months. She went to Europe with her mother last summer, and her mother dying in England in the autumn returned here with her remains, and again in February went back to Europe to be married. But the most singular of all the weddings was that of a young lady, a native of Pittsburgh, most of whose relatives live here, and who having visited Washington frequently, is in some sort considered as belonging here. This young lady was a Miss Addison, whose mother was one of a Scotch family of Maryland, settled in Georgetown. Her sister married Mr. J. M. Carlisle, of this city; another, Calderon de la Barea, at that time Spanish Minister at Washington, and another, Mr. Addison, of Pittsburgh. Miss Addison has lived most of her life with her European relatives, and while with them met a member of the Pope's household, between whom and herself a marriage engagement was formed. Miss Addison desired to visit her native country before being married, so returned from Europe more than a year ago and remained several months in the United States, dividing her time between Washington and Pittsburgh. In October she was married by proxy. She visited Washington before again returning to Europe, strange to say, she is a staunch Protestant and declares her intention to remain one, despite having married into the Pope's household.

General N. P. Banks has authorized a positive and final denial of the rumor that he is to succeed Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg. He says he has no wish to leave the United States and the position he now holds.

It is said that Victor Place, the ex-Consul General of France in New York, has feigned insanity since his condemnation to two years' imprisonment at the Mazas Jail, in Paris. At one time it became necessary for the prison authorities to order him to be put into a straight jacket.

Mr. Locke, of the Toledo *Blade*, is privately reported to have been desirous of discontinuing the "Petroleum Nasby" letters for the past two years, but that his associates in business have refused to permit it, regarding them as part of their stock in trade.

It has already been announced by telegraph that Froude, the English historian, and Yates, the dramatist, essayist and critic, propose to visit the United States next fall. Mr. Froude has a course of five lectures on the troubles between England and Ireland, tracing their rise, progress and causes from a historic standpoint which he will deliver in the larger cities, and a single lecture for smaller places. Mr. Yates' subjects are, "Princes of the Pen," Dickens, Thackeray, Jerrold and Tennyson; "English Society," "The British Parliament," and "Good Authors at a Discount." Wilkie Collins cannot come this year, on account of exhausted health, and Charles Reade insists upon such high figures that he can't secure an engagement.

Rev. Silas Farrington, of Germantown, has accepted a call from the Unitarian Society, in Manchester, England, and has already entered upon his duties. He has been spending some time in England for his health, and the society of Manchester, becoming acquainted with his fine ability and thorough culture, offered him inducements that he could not resist.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

Supreme Judges—The Milk in Senator Conkling's Cocoanut.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th says: "The opposition made by Senators Conklin and Edmunds to the bill before the Senate, giving the President the right to retire on full salaries United States Judges, who from age or any other cause, have become unable to perform the duties of their office, and its consequent defeat, was the most interesting feature of to-day's proceedings in the Senate. Mr. Carpenter, referring to the opposition in a jocular way, remarked that it was strange to see the two men upon whom of all others the judicial ermine would fall, should a vacancy occur on the Supreme bench, belittling the high office and opposing this bill. But he seemed not to understand the secret of it. It has long been believed by many that Chief Justice Chase would retire from the bench very soon, should this, or a similar bill, pass Congress, and it is notorious that Conkling, Edmunds and Howe are candidates for the seat that would thus be made vacant. But, fortunately for them, the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court have been increased during the present term of office of each of these Senators, and a law of Congress forbids the appointment of any of its own members, during their term of office, to a position, the salary of which has been increased during that same term. If, therefore, a vacancy should occur now or before the 4th of next March, neither Conkling nor Howe could take the place, while Edmunds's disabilities will not be removed until 1875. They are, then, all opposed to passing any law which will make an early vacancy on the Supreme Bench probable, and so, after amending the bill to make it necessary that a Judge should serve ten years before retiring, defeated it."

Remarkable Preservation of a Human Body.

[From the Paris True Kentucki.n.]

The body of Mrs. Young, who died of cholera in this city in the summer of 1854, was exhumed on Wednesday last by undertaker John T. Hinton, and taken in his hearse to Mt. Sterling, where the deceased resided previous to her removal to Paris. At the time of her death Mrs. Young was landlady of the hotel now kept by John Griffith. Two or three weeks after her interment the family of the deceased went back to Mt. Sterling, and as she was buried in the strangers' lot, her grave was neglected and the mound almost leveled with the common earth, so that when the two daughters came last week to see the removal, there was some doubt as to whether they had found the right grave, but they said they could tell if it was their mother, when the coffin was opened, by a pair of crescent-shaped earrings and the work of exhumation was commenced. When the burial case was brought to the surface the slate covering the face was taken off, and the daughters, who expected to behold nothing but a skeleton, recognized the features of their mother as natural as when the coffin lid hid them from view, with the exception of a slight yellow discoloration and sinking of the eyes. The wreath of flowers upon the bosom looked quite fresh, but had a yellow tinge; the red buds in her hair had not fallen from the parent stem.

THE Sunday library question is again before the Boston Board of Aldermen. Steps have been taken to obtain evidence from abroad whereupon the Boston *Post* remarks: "If such evidence shall be allowed its proper weight in the matter, no one can doubt what the tone of the report must be. For, without exception, the movement in favor of Sunday library opening is advancing nobly every where. The New York Mercantile Library Association is the last to decide upon throwing open its doors on Sunday, and the voice of the public is loud and unanimous in commendation of the step it has taken. This subject has received such thorough discussion heretofore that nothing can be added. It is simply a question whether the prejudices of one class of church-goers, which comprises but a small portion of the community, shall prevail to cut off the great mass of the public from a means of intellectual enjoyment, which at the same time acts as a restraint upon vice and a foil to debasing attractions elsewhere.

It appears that some of the enterprising planters in Cuba are not disposed to allow the United States to always enjoy what is almost a monopoly of the tobacco culture, for we are informed that there are now upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand tobacco plants under culture by Cubans in different parts of the island. A contract has also been made with a Cuban tobacco grower to deliver the next crop, we believe he may have realized, at the rate of thirty dollars, American money, for one hundred pounds. Extensive arrangements are also being made for a larger cultivation of the weed on the island. Tobacco growers in Southern States will, no doubt, ruminate over these facts, and regard them as being something that will not end in mere smoke.

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Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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Also, CRIMPED SATIN, entirely new, just opened.

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A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsson and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.

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New Goods Just Opened.

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Fine Lace Goods,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Ribbons,
White Pique,
Satin Stripes,
Cheviot Dress Goods,
Embroideries,
Swiss Plaiting,
Cotton Trimming,
Corsets and Bustles,

And Full Lines of Spring Underwear and Hosiery.

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Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

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Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
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STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
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Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,

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We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, April 22, 1872.

The week opens with an active demand for money from city borrowers, who are readily supplied at their own bank counters, where the names are of respectable strength. The stagnation of business throughout the oil country has brought such banks of that section into our market as heavy borrowers as are carrying their customers through the tight market incident to the late lockup of crude oil. The small shipments of refined oil to the eastern market has been the chief cause of the advance in exchange, which has advanced 75 cents a thousand discount to premium of about the same figure. Buyers will not submit to paying more for exchange than the above, as it will pay to ship the currency rather than pay the round eighth.

Gold continues strong with indications of increasing scarcity, and the opinion is advanced by those who have carefully considered the condition of the gold and foreign exchange market that the programme of last year is to be repeated, that is, to make cash gold scarce, and, without materially advancing the premium, to charge a daily "shave" rate for the coin. If the clique thus interested succeed in so manipulating the market it may be well for our merchants who have gold contracts to cover to be up and doing, as the experience of some of our importers here last season was rather a severe one.

The raw, cold weather to-day makes one feel as if winter was come reeling back again, and that April, as usual, is proving to be a "pious fraud of the almanac, a ghastly parody of real spring," checking the growth of foliage, and sending hence again to await warmer weather.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as taken them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116½	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114½	114
U. S. Bonds of 1866	114½	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114½	114⅝	114⅝
10-40s	109½	109½	109⅝
New 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
Gold's	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Currency 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111⅛
United States 6-20s of 1881	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	114
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	114⅝
General Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	115⅛

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 22, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Canton	92½			92½		
West'n Union Tel	78⅞	79	79	79	79	79
Quicksilver	42			41⅞		
Pacific M'l	65¾	66	66	66	66¼	66¼
Adams Express		80½		80½		
Wells, Fargo & Co		80½		80½		
American Express		73½		73		
United States Ex		49		49		
New York Central	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾
N. Y. Central scrip	96	96	96	96	96	96
Erie	63½	64	63½	63½	64	64
Michigan Central	96			96		
Michigan Southern	96¼	96¼	95¾	96	95¾	96
Illinois Central	102			102		
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & North'n	80½	80¾	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
Do. preferred		94		94	94	94
Rock Island	112½	112¾	112⅜	112½	112⅜	112⅜
St. Paul		40		40	40	40
Do. preferred	87½	88	88	88	88	88
Wabash	47½	48	47½	47½	47½	47½
Do. preferred		88½	88½	89	88½	88½
Fort Wayne	95	95	95	95	96	96
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅜
Chicago and Alton	102	102	102	102		
Do. preferred		121				
Boston, H'rsd & E	95½			95½		
Harlem		125		124		
New Jersey Central		102		102		
Union Pacific	39¼	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	39⅝

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	62¾				
Do. new	62¾				
South Carolina, July	70				
South Carolina, April	68½				
Missouri 6s	96½				

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	86½	Minehill and Amboyne	
Catawissa	47¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	35¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	41½	Reading	93¾

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Cotton declined; middling 25c. Flour firm; family $7 @8 00. Wheat firm; red $1 30@1 32. Corn firm at 49c. Rye firm at 91@93c. Oats steady at 42@45c. Barley firm at 65@70c. Groceries and provisions unchanged. Mess pork dull and unsettled; no city offered; other kind not wanted; sales of Louisville for $12, cash. Lard firm; steam 8½c; kettle 8¾@9c. Bacon meat firm; shoulders 6½c, but mostly held at 6¾c; sides held at 6¾@7c; offerings light. Bacon firm; shoulders 5½ sides 6¾@7c. Hogs firm at $4 25@4 50; receipts 1,700. Whiskey firm at 84c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 22, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues spring-like, though slightly cold and blustery to-day. Trade continues very brisk and is daily on the increase. The city is full of dealers from a distance who have been attracted hither in the hope of securing good bargains—and in no single instance have their hopes been disappointed. In all leading lines stocks are full and complete, and all that is required to effect sales is for purchasers to call, examine and judge for themselves as to prices and terms. We have few changes to note in prices. Soda ash is lower, the correct figures for which will be found below. Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The market on common brands is lower, and we now quote figures as follows: Pearls 8¾ cwt; mon, at 5¼@5½c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¼c; nitrate soda, crude, 5¼c; refined 7c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

APPLES—Receipts large, being 158 bbls. Prices are weak but unchanged; choice being held at $4 00@4 50 per barrel; inferior dull sales.

APPLE BUTTER—Prices are a shade lower, with sales of prime at 9@75c per gallon; per dozen $10 60 h gallon pails $2 50.

BEARS.—The supply of prime white navy is light and prices rule firm at $2 80@3 00 ⅌ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and nominal; sales prime at 7a8c; common 5a7c ⅌ lb.

BRIDGES—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ⅌ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—Receipts continue light, footing up only 88 packages since our last. Prices are firmer and we are reporting sales fresh roll at 22@25c; fair to prime 23a26c; common to choice baker's 8a20c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Smoked hams 13½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 6c; rib sides 9c; clear rib do 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; bologna 7c; in tierces 9c. W'ld in tierces 9½c. Lard in tierces 9½c; 50 lb buckets 9¾c. Receipts, bacon tierces 36.

CIDER—Clarified $12a15 00 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands $9 00a12 00.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at 26; other brands $5a5 50.

CRACKERS—There is an active demand at the annexed figures: Excelsior crackers are quoted as follows: boston 7c; butter 7c; cream 20c; fruit 12c; ginger snaps 12c; ginger cakes 12c; pic nic 10c; Scotch 12c; soda 7c; sugar 9c; water 7c; wine 9c.

CHEESE—Receipts 76 boxes. There is little old in the market, and as large receipts of new are looked for soon the exact figures of the market are difficult to furnish; new daily may be fairly quoted at 16a17c.

CARBON OIL—Round lots 19a20c ⅌ gal, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CHARCOAL—Sacked in bbl barrels $1 75a1 ⅌ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Pittsburg Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Beeson's Pittsburg Plaster $4 50; calcined plaster $4 50; Land Plaster, $7 50a8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—There is a fair demand for all prime articles of fruits. Following are the ruling figures of the market: Evaporated apples 8a9c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½a10c; do sun sole, sliked 7¼a8½c; quarters 5a6c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 5c; layer raisins 2 box $3 00; half bbl $1 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12½c for new; blackberries per lb 5a6c; dried cherries 6a7c; seedless do 25a30c.

GROCERIES.—Market extremely active, the following being the figures at which actual sales are readily effected:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ⅌ packages, 27c ⅌ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c offee 13¼c; 13¼c; Ex C 13c; C 12½c; Golden C 12½c; off grades 10½a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10½c; Cuba sugars 9a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White House 60c; Extra Star 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 9c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 24c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 29c; nutmegs $1 25.

Rice—The supply is in excess of the demand and prices are weak but unchanged, choice being held at $4 00a4 50 per barrel; inferior dull sales.

HAY—The supply is fair, and we are reported sales of 102 bales, on wharf, at $30a36 per ton.

HOPS—We quote: 71a at 60a70c ⅌ lb; old 70a 40a 44c ⅌ lb.

HUSKS—In fair demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ⅌ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—$4 50a5 00 ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER AFLOAT—Large quantities of timber, of all descriptions, continue to arrive by the Allegheny River and its tributaries, a large portion of which, however, goes to cities below. The following are the rulings of the market here: Square timber for large and coal purposes, 13a20c per cubic foot; square timber, small size, 12a16c per cubic foot; boards $22a29 per m, as to quality; joists $16 per m. The market is reported very firm on all kinds of lumber and timber.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 83a85c; No 2, 60a63c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ⅌ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Bellfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—The sale is active demand, with sales at the following figures: Middlings $1 soa2 00; sacks $1 45a1 60; shipstuff $1 25; brockfast $1 30; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 70c ⅌ bush.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12a13c per ⅌.

MAPLE MOLASSES—There is a fair demand at $1 50 at 60 per gallon in jars.

MOLASSES—The demand for onion sets is brisk at 2a 00a5 00 ⅌ bush; onion are dull sale—silver skins $6 00a7 25 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at 85a90c per bush.

RAGS—Sales at 3¾a4c ⅌ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½, $2 75; 1-lb $5 ⅌ doz.

SEEDS—There is an fair demand for clover and timothy seed, with sales of the former at $5 50a6 00 ⅌ bushel, and the latter at $2 50a3 50; flax seed $1 80a2 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8¾c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—Sales Kentucky at 36c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c; $1 01; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 06a1 06 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 as to as to age.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 22, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at Union Depot were about forty-three cars. In addition to these, Holmes, Lafferty & Co. had thirty-six head from East Liberty, which, with a drove from Washington county, and a few straggling lots from Butler county, made fully eight hundred head on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings was generally good, with here and there sprinkling of really fine. The market opened up slow, as the market of Chicago was high last week and all the cattle bought was at an advance, and dealers here were asking an advance over last week. Trade for a time ruled slow, as buyers do not purchase quickly when drovers are asking higher prices than have ruled. Towards ten o'clock the business became active and cattle changed hands more freely. At eleven o'clock the yards were pretty well cleaned of stock. The market on good and really prime stock was if anything a shade better than last week, and on common more nearly sale, although prices could not be said to be any better. Following are the rates at which the different grades and kinds sold: Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, $7 00 to $7 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, $6 45 to $6 85; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; common 1,000 lbs steers $5 00 to $6 25; cows, bulls, heifers, &c., $4 50 to $5 75.

Stockers.

The arrivals of stock light this week, numbering but very few head. So far as we could learn there was not a full load offered on the market, only here and there a single one which came in with other stock. A fair number of buyers were in attendance, some of whom seemed anxious to purchase but the stock was not to be had, and we do not think enough changed hands on which to base quotations. The demand for stock cattle at the present time is fair, but they are held so high in the West that owners here cannot touch them, which accounts for the high offerings.

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny Yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKeown, agent of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Greenwald & Kahn, from Chicago	4
Kugler & Varner, from Chicago	1
J. Bethel, from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro, from Chicago	3
L. Keller, from Chicago	1
W. Moonshine, from Chicago	1
Eastwood & B, from Chicago	3
S. Lowenstein, from Chicago	1
J. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
S. Kraner, from Chicago	1
P. Smith & Co, from Chicago	1
Mc Cleary, from Chicago	1
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	3
Jacobs & Bro., from Dayton	1
S. Rosenthal, from Columbus	1
E. Brown, from Canton	1
C. Lachnitz, from Canton	1
J. Lobeman, from Wooster	1
W. Bohnkorst, from Wooster	1
J. Ekroyer, from Orrville	1
B. Rein, from Orrville	1
A. B. Hutchinson, from Londonville	1
F. Schinz, from Canton	1
J. Thorick, from Canton	1
C. F. Lablin, from Canton	2
M. Houser, from Alliance	1

Cattle Sales.

C. T. Lablin sold 33 cattle from Ohio at prices varying from $6 00 to $6 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Also 4 bulls from $5 to $5 75.

David Sheirck reports selling 15 head stockers at prices from $5 00 to $5 50.

T. Knabbs furnished 2 cars Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices varying from $6 00 to $6 12 ½ 100 lbs.

Lebert sold 40 head Ohio cattle from $6 00 to $7 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg retailed 21 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $6 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

L. Rothchilds sold 4 cars Ohio cattle at figures from $6 to $6 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

J. Hartman retailed 2 cars Chicago cattle from $5 00 to $7 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Hawens & Co. sold 3 cars stillers at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. Also 1 car bulls from $5 25 to $5 75 and 1 car native steers from $5 75 to $6 37 ½ 100 lbs.

L. Shamberg sold 15 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

S. Hartman sold 39 head mixed cattle, from Ohio and Chicago, at prices ranging from $6 50 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

Homes & Hunter sold 24 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices running from $5 25 to $7 12 per 100 lbs.

Kreter & Beyers retailed 56 Chicago cattle at pr ces from $6 to $7 per 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 125 head of cattle from Chicago and Ohio at prices varying from $6 10 $7 25 per 100 lbs.

L. Lower sold 26 head of cattle from Chicago at prices from $6 to $7 37 per 100 lbs.

Carr & McCalister sold 2 cars Ohio cattle at figures from $5 50 to $6 37 ½ per 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 22 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 50 to $7 per 100 lbs.

Homes, Lafferty & Co. retailed 36 head of cattle from Chicago at prices from $6 25 to $7 per hundred lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 25 head mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices from $6 50 to 7 25 per hundred lbs.

Marks & Bro. retailed 5 cars cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices varying from $6 25 to 7 25 per hundred lbs.

James Hanlin sold 12 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 75 to 6 25 per hundred lbs.

M. Varner retailed 42 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 25 to 7 25 per hundred lbs; also 44 stockers at $5 per hundred lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was the smallest that has been offered here for a year. The offerings consisted of one lot of clipped and a few spring lambs, the first that have been on the market. As might be expected with a few sheep offering the market was stiff and prices high. So far as we could learn the only sales that transpired were as follows:

A. —boats sold 55 head Butler county clipped at $6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

A. Starkley sold 20 head lambs at $8 75 ⅌ head.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BIGG'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Drug gists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTSS

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 23, 1872.

REMARKS.—The crude market was reported quiet. There was no transactions made public, buyers appeared disposed to hold off, and on the other hand holders refused to make concessions. In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates.

CRUDE.

Spot was held at 9c; April 9¼c; S. O. till July 9¼c; B. O. till July 10¼c; B. O. all year 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market quiet and nothing doing. The nominal rates are spot 21¾c; April 21¾c; May 22c; June 22¼c for eastern delivery.

(By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, April 22.—The *Courier* says: The oil market on Saturday was quiet with the sellers still holding firm at $3 50a3 62½ was the ruling figures on the upper road. On the lower road $3 60a3 65 were the offering and asking prices, with sales at $3 65. At Oil City $3 80 was the asking and received price for spot. The market closed firm. No sales published.

NEW YORK, April 22, closing 20th.—The market has been very quiet to-day with prices steadily held: crude in bulk 12¾a13c; cases 21¾a22¼c; cases 27¾ asic. Philadelphia delivery: The market is moderately active and firm; 1,500 bbls on hand sold at 21¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 22.—Market unchanged; crude held at $3 60.

OIL CITY, April 22.—Market quiet and steady; crude held at $3 60.

TITUSVILLE, April 22.—Market quiet and a weak feeling at $3 50.

OIL CITY, April 22.—Market quiet and weak; nothing on lower road $3 57½; 47 gravity. Oil, $3 77½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Market steady; S W 21¾a22c; crude 11c; cases 27¾a27¾c; May 21¾a 22c; June 22¾a22¾c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic line.)

OIL CITY, April 22.—Market quiet at $3 80; not much doing.

PETROLEUM, April 20.—Market quiet; nothing doing; spot held firm at $3 52½a3 55.

ROUSEVILLE, April 22.—Market quiet and dull at $3 50@3 60.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Refined 22a22¼c; crude in bulk 12¾a13c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Market very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Crude 21¾c; May 22c; June 22¾c. Crude 11¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Hutchenson & H	Citizens' Oil Works	923
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	919
M. McKelvey	Model Oil Works	467
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	924
F Hutchinson	Citizens' Oil Works	884
Total		5,006

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 325 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total..... 425

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 111⅛@111⅛.

NEW YORK, April 22—P. M.

MONEY.

Money opened tight from 7 per cent. to 1-62 per day. Closed easy at 6@7 per cent., with loans as low as 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 111⅛@111⅜. Loans dat to 7 per cent. Clearings $31,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments not active, but firm.

Coupons 1881	116⅜	5-20s, 1867	114
5-20s, 1862	114	Coupons 1868	114⅜
5-20s, 1864	114	10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, 1865	114⅞	Currency 6s	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅜	New 5s	111⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds generally quiet and steady. Tennessees strong.

Missouri	95½	Virginia, old	50
Tennessees, new	67½	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67¾	North Carolinas, new	29
Virginia, new	56		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened weak on tight money and heavy offers by the "bears," who sold the market down 1@2 cents, but prices reacted the moment they stopped offering, and the whole market advanced with large transactions. The "bulls" predict higher prices as the month advances, with sales at 2@3 per cent. closed strong at the best figures of the day. The largest transactions were in Lake Shore, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Indiana Central and Ohios.

Western Union	75½	St. Paul	62
Quicksilver	41¾	do pref'd	86¾
Adams Express	79½	Toledo & Wabash	37½
Wells, Fargo & Co	80	do pref	69
American Express	73	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	49	Ohio & Miss	49
Pacific Mail	69¾	do pref	88
New York Central	99¾	Chicago & Alton	119
N. Y. Central Scrip	96	do pref	120
Erie	64¼	Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
do pref	79	C. C. & C	92¾
Harlem	124	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref	126	Lake Shore	96¾
Mich Central	96¼	Illinois Central	35¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Illinois Central	134
Northwestern	81¾	Union Pacific	39¾
do pref	91¾	P. P. Bonds	102
Rock Island	113¾	Union	92¾
N. J. Central	111	Del. Lack. & West'n	109

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring active and strong at $5 00a 7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No 2 spring $1 23¾ at 25. Corn strong; No 2 mixed active and strong at 43c. Oats—No 2 stronger at 33¾a34c. Rye—No 2 stronger and higher at 75c. Barley—No 2 fall quiet; nearly nominal at 57c bid.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $11 90a12 00 cash; $12 70 seller May. Lard 8½c. Hams in pickle 7a8c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4¼@4½c; sides, clear rib, 6¼a6¾c; clear 6¾c.

BIDS WITHDRAWN—Bulk not strong at 8¾c.

HOGS—Receipts and a shade lower at $4 10a4 45.

At the afternoon call wheat closed active at $1 23 bid; $1 30 asked.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Beeves—Total receipts 9,45; for the week, of the largest number since last fall, total last week 6,000; for to-day 168 cars at Communipaw, 122 at One Hundredth street, and 44 at Weehawken, making 4,800 against 4,200 last May. All have been sold at about the rates of this day week. Veals $1 to $1 50 lower than in the strong rates of Thursday. Some extra fine droves went at 10¾a11c; fair to good 10a10¾c; Texans 11a12c; stall-fed bulls 5½c, the market average 6½c; 1,200 lbs the watch of was unfavorable at the opening, but closed good. The best droves of 5 cars were extra Illinois 10¾ and 10¾a10¾c; 4 cars Texas 11a12c; 2 cars Illinois 11c; 45c; 2 cars fat Texans of 1,280 lbs, 11½c, 68 lbs, 9 cwt, 2 cars common Illinois, and not the steers, sold at 6 cwt, 11½c.

Sheep—Total receipts 16,400 against 10,500 last week. The market was slow and variable, and stock selling full up, others ½c lower, and many held for higher prices. Spring lambs were scarce. Sheared sheep sell at 7a8½c; one car extra Ohio 11½ at 9c. Wool sheep are worth 9a9½c. Turkeys are 9c lbs 11½c; 1 car 10 lbs 11½c; 1 car 9 lbs, Illinois, 10c; a car 59 lbs 9½c; a car sheared, 56 lbs 8c; car ordinary 87 lbs 7c. 4,000 sheep on sale to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 32,200, against 21,000 last week. Receipts 87 cars. Market fairly active, but weak for live; dressed are seeing at 5¾a6c for heavy and 6¾a6¾c for medium or pigs.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton weak; middling uplands 23½c. Flour firm; superfine 5@5¼; No 1 spring $5 75; common to good extra $6 90a7 25; good to choice $7 25a8 10; extra Ohio $7 15a9 00; extra St. Louis $7 15a11 00. Rye flour steady at $4 10a5 00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 88a89c. Wheat higher; prime winter $1 30; white western $2 00. Rye active; western 90a95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn, in fair demand; western mixed afloat 72a73c; in store 71½c; old in store 71a71½c; yellow 73a73½c. Oats firmer; western 51¾a52c; Ohio 52¾a53c. Eggs, western 18¾a19c. Hay firmer; shipping $1 40a1 45. Hops unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾a 8¾c; Cuba 8¾c. Molasses quiet. New Orleans 73a76c. Rice firm at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 12¾ a13¾c; refined 22c. Turpentine quiet at 43½c. Pork firm; new mess $15 25a15 37; prime $11 50; prime mess $12 50a12 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 8¾a10c; shoulders 5¾a6¾c; middles firm; long clear 7½c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 8¾a8¾c; refined 9½c. Butter dull; new 22a36c. Cheese dull at 11a15c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The dry goods market is steady as a general thing, and leading jobbers are doing a good business for all staples. Prices are firmly sustained, and on some styles agents are disposed to demand higher rates, as follows: Washington prints advanced to 13½c for double rapes; 16¾a16c for Merrimac; Dolly Varden ginghams and robes; 12c for Swiss and robes; 11½c for lancies; 11a11¾c for shirtings; T. G. 24-inch sheetings are advanced to 10c; 40 twisted scarlet 4-4 wide 47½c; do pain scarlet 45c for samwidth; Ashland shirting flannels at 49½c; New York bleached muslins 22a22½c; Pilesarra XX and A at 19c; Manville do 21c; Pequot 5-4 bleached sheetings 28c; 4-4 do 25c; do 5-4 do 25c; do 9-4 do 30c; do 10-4 do 35c; printed percales 11a12¾c as to quality, and Dolly Vardens of best makes 27½c. Paper cambrics of standard makes 14¾a15c, the latter for Everett; 14½a15c for brown and bleached do; standard brown sheetings 14¾a15c, Bedford 11¾a12½c, and Smith's Axminster A carpets $3a3 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 200 hogsheads. Bagging quiet and steady at 17a17½c. Cotton quiet; middling 22½c. Flour firm, extra family $7 00 in round lots, fancy $7 50. Wheat $1 75a1 85. Corn—choice shelled 67a68c. Oats 48a50c. Rye 95a97 c. Pork firm, but not active; quiet at $13 25a13 50. Bacon, demand moderate on orders; round lots held, shoulders 5½c; sides, clear rib 6¾c. Lard, 8¾a9c; in kegs 10c; jobbing lots ¼c advance.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Flour dull; business small; Indiana and Ohio $6 50a9 00. Wheat, at varying to higher; stock scarce; State and western red $1 85a1 90. Rye firm at 95a96c. Corn steady; yellow 62c; mixed western 61a62c. Oats steady; white 56c. Crude petroleum 15c; refined 21¾c. Whisky dull at 88½c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Beeves dull; sales 2,100 extra Pennsylvania and western steers at 7¾a8c; fair to good 6½a7c; common 5½a6c; 1,000 at 5c. Fair demand; rates 14,000 common at 4a5c; good to choice 8¾a9½c per lb. Hogs unchanged; sales 2,500 head at $6 25a7 50 per cwt.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour firm; XX spring $6 25a7 00. Wheat firm; No 1 at $1 38; No 2 spring 1 23; No 2 mixed 42c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 74c. Barley dull and nominal. Mess pork $12 00. Lard —prime steam 8 40c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 30; amber Michigan $1 30; No 1 white, high mixed 56c; low mixed 49¼c; white 51c. Corn, reversed $5 20. Mess pork held at $12 75. Lard 8¾c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Sugar dull; fully

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Meeting of the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, April 22.—The adjourned session of the National Assembly was resumed this afternoon. The House discussed the order of business. Thiers wanted taxes to be disposed of first, then the formation of a Council of State might be taken up, but he hoped the discussion of the army bill would be deferred, for grave political reasons. The Assembly, however, decided to consider first the scheme for a Council of State, and next the army bill, leaving the tax question to the indefinite future.

The English Ministry Will Not Resign.

LONDON, April 22.—The Government will not resign. They have agreed to promise not to endow a Catholic University in Ireland. This will satisfy the Secularists and ultra Protestants, and secure a majority against Fawcett's bill.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MARSEILLES, April 22.—Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the American squadron now in this harbor, will go from this city to Paris. The squadron will remain here a few days, and then sail for a cruise in the Atlantic ocean. Crowds of persons are visiting the American fleet.

Don Alphonso, a brother of Don Carlos, having arrived in this city, the French authorities have given him formal notice that he cannot be permitted to approach the Spanish frontier. The notice was accompanied by the request that he would leave France and go to Switzerland, with which the Prince complied.

There is great excitement in Pampluna, the capital of Navarre, twenty miles from the frontier, Don Carlos has promised his friends to appear there in person. Reinforcements are hurrying to the city, and volunteers are assembled under arms.

LONDON, April 22.—Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister, accompanied by his daughters, yesterday visited Christ's Hospital Foundling School. The building was decorated with British and American flags in honor of the visitors, and the scholars entertained them with songs. Mr. Schenck reviewed seven hundred of the boys, and afterward spoke to them in an appropriate manner while they were at dinner.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held at Windsor Castle to-day. Her Majesty the Queen presided. The members of the cabinet were present.

LONDON, April 22.—The Duke of Richmond, in the House of Lords, and Disraeli in the House of Commons, gave notice to-night that they should question the Government to-morrow as to whether it was prepared to give Parliament and the country assurance that further proceedings before the Geneva board for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will be suspended unless the claims for indirect damages are withdrawn and abandoned by the Government of the United States. In the House of Lords Mr. Oranmore wanted all the papers produced, and also the minutes of conversations accompanying the presentation of the British counter case at Geneva. The record he believed would prove humiliating to the country. He declared it was degrading to ask the American government any questions as to the propriety of our presenting a counter case.

Earl Granville replied that there had been no degradation. He described his conversations with Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, as entirely personal. Mr. Schenck agreed to ask the Government at Washington its views on the propriety of the presentation by Great Britain of her counter case and accompanying documents at Geneva. To this inquiry no answer had been received.

PARIS, April 22.—The *Radicals* are rejoicing over the evidence of the growth of Republican ideas in the departments.

PARIS, April 22.—Don Carlos is reported to be at Annecy, on his way to Spain.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22 1872.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court decided a case from the Georgia Supreme Court in relation to the validity of a note for the price of a slave. The Georgia Court held that it was prohibited taking any jurisdiction of such case, and gave judgment for the defendant on the following grounds:

First. That when the Constitution of 1868 was adopted, Georgia was not a State in the Union; that she had surrendered her connection as such, and was conquered Territory, wholly at the mercy of the conqueror, and hence the inhibition of the Second Section of the Constitution of the United States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts has no application to her. Second That the Constitution don't affect the contract, but only denies jurisdiction to her courts to enforce it. Third. That her Constitution was adopted under the dictation and coercion of Congress, and it is as much the act of Congress rather than of the State, and that though a State cannot pass a law impairing the validity of contracts, Congress can, and that for this reason the inhibition in the Federal Constitution has no effect in this case. This proposition is reversed by this Court. The first proposition has been frequently decided, and the court again affirms that the late rebellion was without an element of right or sanction of law: that the duration and magnitude of the war did not change its character; that the laws in rebellion were not repealed by the war and absolved from the duties, liabilities and restrictions incumbent upon them. On the second point it is said that without the remedy the contract may not be sold to exist. The ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and the denial of a remedy by the State was not valid, because it annihilated the contract. The third point is disposed of by saying that no law of Congress upon the subject cannot be inquired into. The case is clearly one in which the judicial is bound to follow the political department of the Government, and it was followed by it. In a similar case from Arkansas in which there was a warranty that the slave was sound, and that he was a slave for life, the court say that such warranty don't extend to the exercise of the sovereign power of a State by which the slave was emancipated; that the thirteenth amendment don't appear to be the ground that the contract is invalid or void when made, was enforcible in all the courts, and that subsequent legislation, either by statute or constitutional provisions, could not render it invalid. Chief Justice Chase dissents, and will give an opinion hereafter.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Noyce B. Prentice, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, *vice* Russell Hastings, resigned; Robert McCune, Appraiser of Merchandize, Toledo, Ohio.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising from the lower lakes and eastern gulf and eastward to he Atlantic, over which region clear and pleasant weather will generally prevail on Tuesday. An area of low barometer is advancing eastward over Montana toward the northwest, and over the latter the pressure will continue diminishing, with increasing southerly winds. Fresh to brisk and cloudy weather, and gradually extend on Tuesday over the upper lake region and to the Ohio valley, with very probably threatening weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 22.—Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, having confirmed the decree of bankruptcy, the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was sold to-day. Governor Lindsay bought in for the State, which thereby is expected to be relieved from loss.

Business in the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 22.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced authorizing the incorporation of companies organized for dealing in and shipping all the farm products. The Senate bill to increase the compensation of judges of elections to two dollars for every election was passed; also House bill providing that active members of militia companies shall be exempt from jury duty; also House bill to authorize and require the board of public works of the State to ascertain and locate all the lands belonging to the State which lie at or near the public works of the State, with a proper description of the same, and also providing for the appraisement and sale of said lands. In the Senate the House bill to regulate Insurance Companies doing business in Ohio was passed; also, House bill to authorize the incorporation of companies for catching house fishes and whales. A joint resolution was adopted for the General Assembly to attend the funeral of R. D. Harrison in a body.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler—Two Persons Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 22.—Engine No. 284 on the way freight going east with a passenger car and paymaster's car attached, exploded by blowing her crown sheet down this morning, near Walker's station, fifteen miles east of here, killing the engineer, Milton Parker, and injuring the fireman, Mike Egan, so severely that he died a few hours afterward. The boiler was thrown three hundred and fifty feet into Walker's Creek. Three cars were thrown into the creek on one side of the bank, while the tender and running gear of the engine lies on the opposite side.

Fire at Van Wert, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., April 22, 1872.

About six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the Van Wert stave factory, damaging it to the amount of $1,000 or $1,500. The factory was well insured.

YESTERDAY morning Alderman McMasters received the information of Michael Hogan, of Anderson & Fleyvogle's Monongahela Foundry against George Clark, a colored man, for assault and battery. The accused hauled a load of coke to the foundry and, it is said, was throwing it too far back; the prosecutor asked him to throw it more carefully, when Clark, as is alleged, picked up a large lump of the coke and threw it at Hogan, striking him on on the temple and cutting an ugly gash. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage April 21, 1872.

	Cents.
John Mooney, Piedmont, West Virginia	3
John Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Messrs. L. & S., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Dr. A. J. White, New York, N. Y.	3
Treasurer Northwestern Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.	3
James E. Nesbit, Burlington, Iowa	3
Miss Vincent, Uniontown, Md.	3
Miss Emma C. Mayo, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
L. G. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Atwood A McFarlen, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Geo. P. Glewville, Kansas, Md.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

AN IMPORTANT AVEFUE.

Thirty-Third Street Again.

The residents of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards do not appear to be satisfied with the result of the conference between the Street Committee of Councils and the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad in relation to the obstruction of Thirty-third street. At a meeting of the citizens of the two wards, held since the conference referred to was had, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth wards, in public meeting assembled, hereby remonstrate against the action of the Street Committee of Council in permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to interfere with Thirty-third street by the building of a sewer thereon. They remonstrate, first, because they have petitioned the Councils (by a majority in interest) to pave and grade said street, and the position of the sewer as located will be an injury to the street rather than a benefit. Second, they believe that the sewer is being placed there to enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to foreclose their tracks on said street, thereby rendering the street valueless as an avenue of travel.

Resolved, That we request the Council to prevent any further interfering with the street, either by extending the culvert or increasing the tracks.

Resolved, That our representatives be requested to present the resolutions to the Councils, and to use every exertion to obtain action in accordance with the spirit herein expressed.

Yesterday these resolutions were presented in Councils and referred to the Street Committee. In this connection it will be noted in our report of the proceedings of Councils yesterday that an ordinance was passed providing for the opening of Thirty-third street over the hill to Minor street, and providing that Minor street shall hereafter be called Thirty-third street. This street, when completed, will give a "short cut" from Lawrenceville to Center, or probably Fifth avenue, and if made an available thoroughfare will prove one of great importance, as it will be the only street that, for some time at least, will connect the northeastern and southeastern sections of the city.

THE WEISS CASE.

The Hearing Postponed Until Saturday.

Yesterday was fixed upon for the hearing in the case of Philip Weiss, charged before Mayor Blackmore with murder, on oath of Albert Kirchgessner. The hearing, however, was postponed until next Saturday, and in the meantime Weiss will remain a prisoner in the county jail. Exactly why this case was postponed has not been made very apparent by those posted in the matter. One thing is very certain, that the charge against Weiss is made on most flimsy foundation. The information sets forth that "from information received," Kirchgessner believes Weiss murdered his wife—this, too, in the face of the dying declaration made under oath, by the woman herself, in the presence of one of the Deputy Marshals of the city of Pittsburg, that she committed the deed with her own hands. However, when the time comes up on Saturday the commonwealth, or rather its witness, Mr. Kirchgessner, will have an opportunity to explain his reasons for suspecting Weiss of so serious a crime.

STRANGE AFFAIR.

Policeman Seriously Injured.

Between one and two o'clock this morning officer John Stack, of the Mayor's police, was found lying on Smithfield street between Diamond alley and Fourth avenue, with a severe contusion over his left eye and a cut on his upper lip. He was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to the Central Station House where Dr. McCann, City Physician, was summoned. The Dr. gave it as his opinion that the man had been struck on the forehead with some blunt weapon, the result being concussion of the brain. At three o'clock this morning he was insensible, and Dr. McCann's report last night hopes of his recovery. Slack had been suspended recently for five days for failing to answer at roll call, and was not on duty at the time he received his injury. Several of the members of the force had conversed with him but a short time before he was found on the street, and that he had been drinking some, but not enough to make him tipsy. The affair is certainly a strange one, and will bear investigation.

FIRE AT MIDNIGHT.

A Paper Warehouse in Danger.

A few minutes before midnight, Officer Cook, of Mayor Blackmore's police, discovered smoke issuing from the crevices about the front of the store No. 210 Liberty street, between Sixth avenue and Virgin alley. The building is occupied by A. W Hoffhouse as a rag and paper warehouse. An alarm was sounded and the engines of the district promptly appeared and speedily subdued the flames. The fire started under a staircase and destroyed some two hundred bundles of paper. The Chief Engineer made a thorough investigation as to the origin of the fire, and is of the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss will probably be over one thousand dollars. None of the proprietors being present, a statement of the amount of insurance, if any, could not be obtained.

Colored Republicans.

The colored Republicans of this vicinity held an adjourned meeting last evening in the Zion Baptist Church, Park Way, Allegheny. The object of the meeting was to appoint a committee of sixty-one to organize political clubs throughout the county, and also to make arrangements for the celebrating of the passage of the fifteenth amendment. An exciting and spirited discussion ensued on the resolution for the appointment of this committee, in the progress of which an amendment was offered striking out that portion of the resolution requiring the committee to make arrangements for the celebration. The amendment was lost, after which a motion was made to adjourn and defeated by the chair. A large number present insisted that the motion to adjourn was lost, when another meeting was organized, and a new chairman appointed. The resolution was then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next, to meet in the Miller street School House.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NO FIRES for six days.

SNOW fell yesterday about 7 A. M.

THEODORE THOMAS to-morrow night.

THE Thirty-third street war is not yet ended.

THE Borough procession was the principal street attraction yesterday.

THE Second Ward Park Commission is at work.

ONLY eleven performers at Mayor Blackmore's menagarie yesterday morning.

TWENTY thousand dollars has already been subscribed toward the proposed completion and improvement of St. Paul's cathedral.

THE Commissioners themselves are to pay for a brass band to do duty at the opening of new City Hall.

THE Allegheny Board of School Controllers meets to-night. A city superintendent will not likely be elected.

SOME scamps stole a pair of silver candlesticks from off one of the altars in the Cathedral.

AND now it is stated that the remains of Mrs. Weiss are to be exhumed, and an inquest held. "What ceremony else?"

PITTSBURGH received two hundred and forty cases of boots and shoes from Boston last week.

James Welsh was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness.

NO ATTEMPT to bolt the canvas nomination for City Engineer was made in Councils yesterday.

FREDK. LUTZ, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Bar, sails for Europe to-morrow. He will be absent about two months.

CLOCKS, watches and time pieces of all descriptions keep bad time ever since the big bell ceased operations. Hurry it up, gentlemen.

PERE AVENUE, from Homewood avenue into the city line, is to have water pipe laid forthwith, thanks to the persistency of Select Councilman Littell.

YESTERDAY Col. J. P. Cramer, Mr. Charles Clark and Mr. Smith, the well known contractor, started for the Kankakee hunting grounds, to indulge in snipe and duck shooting.

A HOME for old and infirm Catholic women is to be opened on Eighth street, in the building formerly occupied by Les Dames Ursulines. It will be in charge of Sisters of Mercy.

YESTERDAY afternoon an individual, calling himself Joshua Kaye, was arrested by officer Sol. Coulson for kicking doors and windows, and otherwise behaving disorderly on Penn street. Hearing to-day.

YESTERDAY afternoon Hiram Duke, of the Twenty-third Ward, made an information before Alderman Strain, charging A. M. Luch with aggravated assault and battery. The parties are neighbors, and had a quarrel about some property, when, it is alleged, the accused, knocked the deponent down and broke two of his ribs. A warrant was issued.

YESTERDAY detective Seth Wilmot returned from New York, having in custody John Waugh, charged with robbing a fellow boarder named Eobertson of $125, at Sandy creek. Waugh will have a hearing this morning. Robertson, the prosecutor, was also arrested. The defendant, when arrested was about to depart for Europe. He had on his person eleven pounds twelve shillings in English coin

YESTERDAY Mr. Thomas P. Roberts, one of the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, left for Montana and the new Northwest. His business during the coming summer will be to make a reconnoisance of the North Missouri River, with a view of improving its navigation, and thus making it an important feeder of the great national enterprise with which he is connected.

OFFICER O'GRADY was called upon yesterday to arrest a couple of men who were behaving very disorderly in a house near the corner of Fifth avenue and Wylie street. They were taken before the Mayor who fined them fifty dollars and costs each. They could not settle the bill, and under the names of John Jones and George Warren, they were committed to the Work House for thirty days each.

REV. DANIEL SCHINDLER, editor of the *Christian Radical*, has severed his connection with that journal, which has been removed to New York, and will henceforward be published in that city. In the qualities of intellectual vigor and moral earnestness, the *Radical*, under Mr. Schindler's control, was one of the very foremost journals in the country. Not having a tithe of the circulation to which its rare fidelity to truth and unfaltering devotion to every high interest of humanity entitled it, it moved men who themselves move men, and thus become a vital power in the land. It is to be hoped that although the paper has changed hands and been removed, the man who built it up and kindled men with it may remain. An eminent career awaits him wherever he goes, but he has taken strong root here, and his absence would be severely felt by many in more senses than one.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday—Election of a City Engineer—The Water Commission Reports in Joint Session—Water Pipe for Penn Avenue—Other Business Disposed Of.

Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a City Engineer, and hearing a report from the Water Commissioners. A quorum being present in both branches, a joint session was convened for the purpose of electing

A CITY ENGINEER.

Mr. Shipman nominated Mr. Alex. Dempster as a candidate for that position.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Morrow moved Mr. Dempster's election by acclamation, which was carried, whereupon the joint session adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of President Gross, on motion of Mr. Asdale, Mr. McCune, of the Fourth Ward, was called to the chair.

Clerk Morrow read the call for the meeting, it being a special one.

On motion of Mr. Herron the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Chalmers moved that Councils go into joint session for the election of a City Engineer. Adopted. (Proceedings above.)

On re-assembling in select branch, President Gross having arrived, took the chair.

Mr. Donnelly presented a petition from Malony & Lansdon for permission to erect an iron-clad stable in rear of lot on corner of Penn and Tenth streets. Petition received and accompanying ordinance read three times and passed finally.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Jeremy—A petition for the establishment of a grade on Arch street from Leslie to Minor street. Street Committee.

Also petition for opening of Jones avenue. Street Committee.

Mr. Chalmers—A petition for grading, curbing and paving of our alley, according to plan on file. Petition received and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Herron presented the resolutions passed by the citizens of the Thirteenth ward in reference to the obstructions on Thirty-third street. Street Committee.

Also petition for opening and widening of Thirty-third and Minor street, change of name of Minor street, to Thirty-third street. Petition received and accompanying ordinance passed through.

Mr. Riddell—A resolution relative to the grading of Wilkins avenue and directing the Street Committee to instruct the contractor to continue and complete the grading thereof, forthwith; also to procede against the estate of John Flinn, for failure to complete said contract.

WATER FOR PENN AVENUE.

Mr. Littell—A resolution asking the laying of water pipe on Penn avenue from Homewood avenue to the city line.

Mr. Lloyd stated that it was impossible to lay the pipe as there was no money for the purpose.

Mr. Littell thought that the pipe should be laid as the citizens were desirous of having a wood pavement. The pipe had been ordered to be laid eighteen months ago.

Mr. Shipton moved that the resolution be referred to the Water Commission with power to act.

Mr. Littell objected to this, and desired to know if Councils had deprived the Water Committee of all its powers. The matter was a serious one and should not be considered in a hasty manner.

Mr. Burgwin moved that action on the resolution be postponed, and that Councils go into joint session for the presentation of the report of the Water Commission. Adopted.

Mr. Murray, a petition for the straightening of Forbes street through Mr. Frazier's property. Street Committee.

Select Council then proceeded to Common Council chamber and acted on report of Water Commission (reported elsewhere).

PASSAGE OF MR. LITTELL'S RESOLUTION.

At the conclusion of this second joint session, Select Branch returned to its own chamber.

The action of the joint session, in reference to the Water Commissioners report was then taken up.

Mr. Littell's resolution for more water pipe on Penn avenue was again taken up.

Mr. Burgwin was of opinion that the Water Committee and the Water Commission should act in harmony. The Commission had no facilities for laying water pipe, nor had it been called upon to perform such duties heretofore. The Committee was ordered to do the work, it would certainly do it.

Mr. Littell hoped that no discussion would engage as to who's business it was to lay the pipe. The work was necessary to be performed and had been ordered a year and a half ago. The people wanted water and should be accommodated on the eastern end of the avenue as well as on the western.

Mr. Aiken moved that the matter be referred to the Water Commission in connection with the Water Committee with instructions to proceed with the work at once. Adopted.

ORDINANCES PASSED.

Mr. E. P. Jones—Ordinance for 18-inch pipe sewer on Neville street from Ellsworth to Center avenue. Passed finally.

Also ordinance for opening of Center avenue from Soho to Reed street. Passed finally.

Mr. Scully called up the ordinance passed in the Common council allowing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Street Railway Company, to extend their tracks from their present terminus in this city, up Sixth street to Liberty.

Mr. McDonald spoke in opposition to the ordinance, claiming that the obstruction to travel around about six inches deep. The injured man was taken to his home on Manhattan street, Allegheny, and temporarily attended by Dr. Fulton. He is reported as resting easy.

A Man Stabbed.

Yesterday afternoon a man named William Arbogast, and a youth named William H. Davis, got into an altercation near the corner of Market Alley and the Diamond. During the argument Arbogast is said to have slapped Davis on the face, when upon the latter, who was whittling a stick at the time, stabbed Arbogast in the side, making a wound about six inches deep. The injured man was taken to his home on Manhattan street, Allegheny, and temporarily attended by Dr. Fulton. He is reported as resting easy and doing well.

MUNSON'S LIGHTNING ROD.

FIRST PREMIUMS

AT

NEW YORK STATE FAIR,
Held at Albany;
OHIO STATE FAIR,
Held at Cleveland;
CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR,
Held at Bridgeport;
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR,
Held at Freeport;
INDIANA STATE FAIR,
Held at Indianapolis;
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR,
Held at Philadelphia;
MARYLAND INSTITUTE,
Held at Baltimore;
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Of New York City;
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Of Philadelphia, Pa.;
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio;
NATIONAL FAIR,
Held at Louisville, Ky.;

and at 13 County and District Fairs.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., No. 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

IT'S PEN OF THE AGE—SELF AND GOLD ABOLISHED—THE ALUMINUM PEN.

The most delicate, lasting and exquisite pen ever discovered. Manufactured expressly for ladies, rusts or loses its firmness. The favorite of all banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses. De Haun & Co., manufacturers and agents, Pittsburgh, and 49 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

You Need Not Send East for Furniture.

If any one desires design and price list for furniture, we beg leave to inform them that they can procure whatever they want just as good and much cheaper from Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, 35, 37 and 39 Diamond alley, east of the railroad crossing. This firm have now on hand a large and well selected stock of fine furniture of every description, bought from the best New York houses, which they are selling far below Eastern prices. It may seem almost incredible, but it is a fact, that Messrs. Meyer & Son are actually selling elegant parlor sets at one hundred per cent. cheaper than the Broadway houses. This firm also manufacture largely, and the furniture turned out of their establishment is in every respect the equal of the best made in the Eastern cities. Especial attention is given to the finishing and upholstering of fine sets, which can be done to order if desired. A fine stock of brocatelles, cotalines and terrys may be found at their salesrooms, from which parties can make their selections.

An Entire New Stock

of German and French accordeons, violins, concertinas, guitars, banjos, best strings for all instruments at low prices. The present is Board ordered their engineers to mark off what was necessary. This action had been laid before Councils months ago, and approved. If the quantity was too large, then was the time to object. They went on to secure the land, but as soon as they had purchased it Negley at $5,000 an acre, they did not feel like paying $2,000 to McCully, even though the viewers had awarded it. They thought it might be called an injury upon it, and asked Councils for instructions.

Mr. Scully—Negley explained that the ground offered by C. Negley for $1,000 an acre, was not the ground the Commissioners finally selected.

Mr. Gazzam moved that not understanding why the McCully property, of fifty acres, should bring $100,000 more than the Negley property, immediately adjoining, he could see no reason why it should be paid for two acres and a house, as was proposed; rather could he comprehend the necessity for the six hundred acres for two basins.

Mr. Gazzam moved to amend Mr. Riddell's resolution by rescinding the Water Commission to use their own judgment as to the purchase of the property at the appraised value; or, if they deem it best, to file exceptions.

Mr. Slagle, in answer to Mr. Burgwin, stated that in his opinion the city could file exceptions to the award, and, if deemed necessary, withdraw the same by leave of court.

Mr. Riddell said the price awarded for some of the land was exorbitant, and exceptions ought to be filed.

Mr. Cohen said it would be absurd to except as to the amount taken after Councils had approved the recommendations of the Commissioners, and ordered the proceedings to be instituted. That would be self-stultification.

Mr. Oliver was opposed to the prices awarded in some cases, but the burthen or responsibility should not be placed on the Commissioners. No fair result could be had from viewers, as parties in interest would swear the values up even to three. The best evidence of the value of the McCully property was the actual sale of the C. Negley tract; but then the owner declined to let the rest want to sell at all, and that was unfortunate for the viewers. He was not willing to trust this whole matter to the Commission; and just here he desired to say that every month's delay, from the beginning of this enterprise, had increased the cost. There were those who had been fighting against a Waterworks for twenty years or more. Now the increased cost of machinery, caused by the advance in iron, would aggregate a quarter of a million dollars. The increased cost in land was known, and all the extra expense of the undertaking should be put on the shoulders of those who had so determinedly and so persistently fought the Commission from the first. Councils, however, must not stultify themselves as to the amount of land taken, when it was Councils that ordered it to be taken.

Mr. Zern moved to lay Mr. Gazzam's amendment on the table.

Mr. Chislett—That would lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Zern's motion was voted down.

Mr. Riddell, at the request of the Chair, wrote out his motion, which on being read was to the effect that the City Solicitor, under direction of the Water Commission, should file exceptions in such cases as in the judgment of the Commission were thought proper.

Mr. Gazzam then withdrew his amendment saying, "that is just what I proposed," which in fact it was.

The joint session then adjourned.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Clinton J. Powers, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, who died at the residence of his father, R.J. Powers, Esq., on Center avenue, after a short illness. Capt. Powers graduated with honor at West Point in 1865, and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant in the regiment in which he last served. His promotion was rapid, and at the time of his death there were few officers who stood in higher respect. His entire time since entering the service was spent at various stations in Texas. And a few weeks ago when he left his comrades at Fort Richardson, he, and they, little thought it was their last meeting. Captain Powers, although but twenty-seven years of age, had a large circle of warm personal friends who mourn his loss. He died happy and contented, and with the knowledge that the future had nothing but joy and happiness in store for him. His funeral will take place to-day at two o'clock.

WILSON KING, Esq., United States Consul to Dublin, left this city for New York yesterday. He sails for his new destination on Wednesday.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The World of Fashion" drew a full house of those circulating in that sphere in Pittsburgh, last night. Miss Coombs and her company acquitted themselves as, usual, to the entire satisfaction of all. This evening "London Assurance" will be presented. It is worthy of a full house.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new company amused a crammed house last night, many of the delegates from "up the river" being present. The programme was a capital one, excellently rendered in all its parts.

Arrival of Forepaugh.

Yesterday forenoon Forepaugh's great aggregation of museum, caravan, menagerie, circus, &c., &c., made a public parade, which was certainly one of the finest and longest processions of the kind ever seen in this city.

The first exhibition was given in the afternoon, and long before the ticket wagon was opened a dense mass of humanity was crowded around the canvas, impatiently waiting for the sale of tickets to commence; and when it did commence the wagon looked, at a distance, as if a swarm of bees had alighted upon it. It was literally covered on all sides and on top with eager applicants for "pasteboards," and for nearly two hours three expert ticket sellers ninbly dealt out the tickets to the immense throngs in attendance.

Not far from three thousand persons were present at each exhibition. Forepaugh's menagerie is the largest and best ever brought to this city. The circus, with its acting elephants and performing dogs, monkeys, horses, ponies and other animals, actually presents more novelty than we have seen in many years for many years, while the museum contains many rare and curious subjects, of which we shall speak hereafter. The establishment will cross to Allegheny to-morrow, and remain there all the week, exhibiting every afternoon and evening at Union Park. Tickets are now for sale at Pitcock's, opposite the Postoffice, and at Washington's bookstore, 67 Federal street, Allegheny.

Thomas's Unrivaled Concerts.

The great event of the musical season will be the concerts of Theodore Thomas on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, at Library Hall. The greater portion of the seats have been sold already, and the greatest curiosity is felt to hear those celebrated novelties in the musical world with which we are to be favored on this occasion. The programmes are considered among the very choicest of the Queen of the Concert. Messrs. Kleber & Co. also manufacture all kinds of carriage work, from six passenger coaches to single man buggies. Their work will compare favorably with any manufactured in the East, and is sold at a less price. If you want anything in their line, call at their warerooms, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.

This bank has been fully chartered and incorporated with a paid up capital of $100,000, with the privilege of extending it to half a million. From the officers and directors of this institution are gentlemen of means, business experience and financial ability, who are well and favorably known and enjoy the entire confidence in the community. Their names will be found in another column, and no other evidence will be required to substantiate what we have said concerning them. The institution itself has perfectly favorable features, which must necessarily make it popular. It is both a bank of discount and deposit, and loans moneys on mortgages and other securities. The highest interest is paid on time deposits. The bank is located at 63 Fourth avenue, and is open from nine to three each day, and on Saturday from six to eight in the evening.

$175 Cash

Will buy a good seven octave Rosewood Piano, with top and serpentine mouldings. In use but a short time. Inquire at Charles G. Blame's Music Store, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. TF.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The skin medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples, fresh worms, and blotched disfigurations of the face.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. TF.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town; there you will get book beer, and nothing goes but the oil. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 109 Wood street.

A New 5 Octave Walnut Organ.

Warranted for five years, for $50, at Chas. G. Blame's, 43 Fifth avenue.

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his book beer, and get a good lunch.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 109 Wood street.

Beck Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

Prince's World Renowned Organs.

Full stock, including some entirely new styles of cases in black walnut and rosewood. There are over forty-eight thousand of Prince's Instruments now in use. Every organ is guaranteed and kept in perfect order free of charge, for five years. Charles G. Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street.

Soda Water Apparatus.

Parties in want of soda water apparatus will do well to call on or address Thomas Morse, who is agent for A. J. Morse & Son's, of Boston. Morse's Triumph Soda Apparatus, Generators and Fountains are the best and cheapest. Call and see them, or get out of order than any other apparatus in the market. Give Myers a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MARRIED.

BARNSLEY—BEANS—At the residence of the bride's mother, 292 Liberty street, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Joseph Kyle, Mr. Geo. R. BARNSLEY, and M. s. SARAH BEANS, both of Allegheny city.

DIED.

TAYLOR—On Sabbath, April 21, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mary, daughter of W. H. and Mary Taylor, aged fifteen years.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, April 23, at 10 o'clock, from Bellefield Church, Pitt avenue.

FOWERS—Captain CLINTON J. FOWERS, U. S. Army, on Sabbath, April 21st, 1872, aged twenty seven years.

Funeral services at the residence of his father R. J. Powers, Esq., Center avenue, on TUESDAY, April 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Youngstown, Ohio, for interment, on the 4 o'clock and 48 minutes P. M. train.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ALLEGHENY GAS STOCK, PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE, &c., TUESDAY EVENING, April 23d, at 7 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

20 shares Allegheny Gas Stock;
18 shares Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.;
10 shares Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank of Birmingham;
10 shares West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Savings Bank;
5 shares Allegheny Trust Co.;
10 shares Artisans' Insurance Co.

ROOFING.

Woodside & Griffith,

ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN

SLATE.

Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE

Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS, Opposite the Grain Elevat, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen

FLOUR—
Choice Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive, for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

SPRING STYLES.

Where to get the Latest Styles in Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods—All the Novelties at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street—Immense Stock of Spring Goods—Superior Inducements at Wholesale or Retail—Lowest Prices in the City.

We would again invite the attention of the trade as well as the individual, who desires a stylish and fashionable hat to the claims of Messrs. Fleming & Co. upon their consideration. The capacious building, No. 139 Wood street, has just been filled from basement to attic with an immense and carefully selected stock of spring goods, including hats, caps and straw goods of every conceivable style and variety. The facilities possessed by the firm for supplying every demand of the trade are unexcelled by any house west of the mountains, and either city or country dealers will find in their extensive stock whatever may be best suited to their particular trade. It is useless to enumerate the various descriptions of goods in their line which the firm at present offer. Suffice it to say that in their assortment will be found all the novelties which have made their appearance the present spring and that it includes every make and style of spring hats and caps known up to the trade. In their retail department will be found samples of the various attractive and popular styles of hats and caps that are now in fashion. We would urge those who have not visited the great hat and cap house of William Fleming & Co. this spring to do so as early as may be convenient and make their selections. Hats and caps sold by this firm are guaranteed with respect to both quality and style, and their patrons have an assurance of fair dealing that is not lightly to be considered. If you buy at Fleming's you will not only get the best goods in the market but you will thereby save money.

The Queen of the Road.

The new patent buck wagon which is now being manufactured by Messrs. C. West & Co., has been appropriately named the "Queen of the Road." This wagon differs materially in style from any buck wagon heretofore in use. It has an elevated seat, allowing the driver to overlook his horse, and, at the same time feeling perfectly secure from the dust. It is light, stylish, handsome and fine in finish. That it is bound to supersede the cumbrous affairs now in use is evident to all who examine the Queen of the Road. Messrs. West & Co. also manufacture all kinds of carriage work, from six passenger coaches to single man buggies. Their work will compare favorably with any manufactured in the East, and is sold at a less price. If you want anything in their line, call at their warerooms, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street.

Under 4 Tents.

Forepaugh's 4 Great Shows,

Museum, Menagerie,